The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4636. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

London Dates by Ocean Telegraph to August 3.

Advices to July 27 by the Moravian at Father Point.

Nothing Definite Concerning the Peace Negotiations.

Probable Renewal of the Armistice Between Prussia and Austria.

Suspension of Hostilities Between Austria and Italy.

The Reform Meeting Difficulties in London.

The Government Compelled to Adopt Conciliatory Measures.

The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland to be Prolonged.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Political News Unimportant.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3—P. M.

There is no political news of real importance to-day.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 3—P. M.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 2, at 74,000 bales. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 14d. ℘ lb.

[NOTE.—This is a decline of ⅛ of a penny from the last price received by the cable.]

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3—P. M.

The closing price of Consols to-day was 87⅞ for money.

United States Five-Twenties were quoted at the close of business to-day at 69.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool on the 26th, *via* Londonderry on the 27th of July, has arrived off this point.

THE ARMISTICE.

Expiration of the Armistice—Its Probable Renewal.

LONDON, Friday, July 27—A. M.

The armistice between Prussia and Austria expires to-day. It will probably be renewed, but there is no intimation as yet of this having been done.

The Armistice not a Moment Too Soon for Austria.

The *Times* says that the armistice did not come a moment too soon to save Austria from a final catastrophe. Yet one day more and the Italians would have found themselves in full possession of the Southern Tyrol, and the Prussians, masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the east and west. The combatants are now resting, irrespective of their positions, and there are well-grounded hopes that the truce may be prolonged into an armistice, and this again into a definite peace.

Suspension of Hostilities Between the Italians and Austrians.

On the 25th a suspension of hostilities, for eight days, was concluded between the Italians and Austrians.

Previous to the armistice the Italians had been very successful in the South Tyrol.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform League Meetings—Conciliatory Action of the Government.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

Notice has been issued that the Government has agreed with the Council of the Reform League to facilitate in every way their obtaining a speedy decision, either in Parliament or in a court of law, as to their right to hold public meetings in the Park, and that until the question is decided, no further meetings will be held except one on the afternoon of the 30th, by arrangement with the Government.

This statement, however, is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise was made, and that no permission had been given to hold meetings, but that the Government merely promised to withdraw the police and military under the express stipulation that no attempt would be made to insist upon the supposed right to hold meetings until the legal question had been decided.

The *Star*, *Telegraph* and *Advertiser* represent the step taken by the Home Secretary as a compromise, and a partial discomfiture of the Government.

Looking for Atlantic Cable News.

We are expecting momentarily to receive the news that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been completed.

The Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

The Government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Arrival of Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 27.

The following steamships have arrived: The *Tripoli* on the 23d; the *Damascus* on the 24th; the *Saxonia*, *City of London* and *Bremen* on the 25th, and the *Pennsylvania* to-day.

The steamship *Napoleon III.* arrived at Brest on the 26th, and the steamships *Cuba* and *City of Manchester* at Liverpool on the 26th.

Commercial Intelligence per Moravian.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 29.

COTTON—Sales for the week 102,500 bales. The market opened buoyant, and advanced 1d., which was partially lost, and closed quiet at an advance of ½d. on the week for American, 1d.@½d. for Egyptian, and a ½d.@1d. for other descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS—A downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—Inactive.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

Examination of Some of the Causes which have brought up Prussia to her Present Standing—Freedom of the Press, Public Meetings and Schools in Prussia—The Military and the Middle-class, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

Hardly a month ago, and before the first gun was fired, those who were in the secret of the respective forces of Prussia and Austria, were far from foreseeing the astonishing successes which have attended the military operations of the first Government, and placed it from the second to the first rank among the nations of the world. Military critics whose judgment in such matters are always governed by material considerations and by scientific principles, were even of opinion that the Prussian Landwehr, deprived of the discipline of the camp, and of the sturdy habits of an exclusive military life, would be incapable of standing the shock of the heavy and admirably-drilled columns of the Austrian army, and consequently looked upon M. de Bismark as a hot-headed and reckless statesman. In short, the general impression among nearly all the European cabinets was that Prussia would be beaten at the onset, unless the victorious columns of the Italian army, of which great things were expected, came to her rescue. This I say was the general and prevalent opinion all over Europe; and none but the Prussians who, a year ago, had seen the Austrian soldiers fight by their side, and knew of what stuff the Austrian army was made, dared to entertain any other opinion and arrive at different and opposite conclusions.

The test to which both armies have been submitted having baffled all previsions, and set at naught the deductions of military men beside, I must acknowledge, upon a sound appreciation of the principles by which military organizations are governed, it will not be, perhaps, out of the way to say a word of the causes which have brought about the wonderful success of Prussia, deceived Europe, and prepared for that nation a career of unlimited development and greatness.

These causes are internal and external; internal because Prussia has, notwithstanding her apparent slumber, been slowly increasing her intellectual and material resources; external, because the Kingdom of Italy—a recent creation of France—by threatening Austria in the South with an army valued at 300,000 men, deprived the last power of the use of a large army which might have been fatal to the countrymen of Frederick the Great.

It is impossible to allude to the internal causes which have made Prussia what she has actually shown herself to be, without reference to her free Press—as free as any Press of England or the United States; to her public meetings, which, although of not much account in a political point of view, had at least the advantage to keep the attention of the people awakened to her system of education without, perhaps, any parallel in the world.

These powerful engines, which in all countries constitutionally organized, have put the power into the hands of the nation and submitted the sovereign to the popular will, were, however, of little use to the Prussians, who, with all their natural and acquired advantages, have hitherto shown themselves incapable of understanding the art of self-government. Lost, or rather exclusively absorbed in the pursuit of literary, historical and scientific researches, paying more attention to the eloquence of a speech than to the soundness of the sentiments uttered, to ancient than to modern times, to religious than to political questions, they laid aside all that referred to their social improvements and to the welfare of the masses. The Opposition have, it is true, made a persistent and victorious war to the Government, and sent to the House of Berlin overwhelming majorities. All this did not prevent the King of Prussia from having his own way and doing just as he pleased. He laid aside the laws of his Parliament, raised money in spite of its repeated refusal to subscribe to his wishes, and kept his Cabinet, notwithstanding the displeasure of the majority. To-day experience shows that the abused monarch of Prussia was right in overruling the acts of the Prussian Parliament, and in substituting his own will to the wishes of an unpractical, and politically speaking, unenlightened majority.

This envious antagonism between a nation enjoying all the privileges of an unlimited freedom, but incapable to govern itself, with a monarch possessing a discriminate appreciation of the wants of his country, is, as I have said, due to the particular state and character of the people. Unfortunately for them, the education of the Prussians had hitherto been of a merely theoretical character, without connection with the reality of things. They dwelt almost exclusively with abstractions, definitions and analysis, and very seldom with realities. They looked at facts as analists, not as politicians. Their leading classes, divided between themselves, were following each their own way, without ever coming into contact one with the other. The nobility, who received a military education and filled up the ranks of the army, had no political aspirations; the middle class, devoting itself to intellectual pursuits, which hardly gave it a living, believed everything to be contained in a library, abstract knowledge, the highest goal of human ambition, and sneered at politics; the merchants, setting to business without sufficient education, were entirely engrossed by material interests and paid little attention to the moral and intellectual wants of the people. So that, notwithstanding its free Press, its public meetings, its superior educational system, the Prussian nation was deprived of that enlightened, practical, independent class who, in America as in certain countries of Europe, exercise so strong a pressure upon the direction of public affairs, and most of the time shape the policy of the Government.

The exclusive attention paid by the nobility to its professional career; by the middle classes to questions entirely scientific, philosophical or literary; by the mercantile community to matters of personal interest, the complete estrangement of all classes for public business, produced the most singular and unexpected results. In the first place the few men engaged in politics, availing themselves of their indifference, assumed an undisputed control; they formed themselves into a class, which, under the name of bureaucracy, realized all the authority of a centralized and absolute power, and imposed its will to the people. On the other hand, the military, undisturbed in their pursuit by ideas foreign to their professions, maintained the military traditions of the Great Frederick alive, and in virtue of the scientific attainments which enter into the education of a Prussian officer, introduced several essential improvements into all branches of the material of war. The artillery, as well as the manufacture of small arms and ammunitions, were carried to a perfection hardly attained by any other nations of Europe. As an example, I will mention their experiments in the casting and forging of cannons, which have for long years attracted the attention of all competent men, especially of the French, who noticed all their improvements, without, however, copying them; and their rifle factory, the largest in the world, and a pet creation of the present King, which has done what no other institution of that kind has done. It has found a gun of unknown rapidity and power, and gained by this invention one of the most signaled victories and greatest battle on record. Thus, while the Prussian people, although the freest on the face of the earth, remained indifferent to their fate and to that of their country, and were abandoning all power into the hands of the King—their monarch, assisted by a staff of very able officers, and advised by a skillful statesman, was laying down the foundation of the scheme he has just realized, and preparing for his country the most glorious destinies.

He would have failed, however, had he not received the support of a free, educated and patriotic nation, who, although inexperienced in the use of their liberties, had reaped great advantages from their free Press, from their free meetings, and from their liberal schools. Their institutions had laid down germs which were soon to fructify, and when the hour for action came, when an appeal was made to the intelligence of the masses, the masses immediately understood what was demanded of them, and under the leadership of their skillful officers, accomplished wonders. Thanks to the establishment of the Landwehr—a sort of militia, with something of the discipline and instruction of the regular army—the Prussian army has, like ours, a popular origin. Like ours, it did not spring from barracks and military schools, but from the plow, from the shop, from the counter and from the bank. It did not consist simply of soldiers, but of citizens, who carried on the battle-field the instinctive idea of a Germany aggrandized and invigorated, and who were resolved to see their idea triumph because this idea was inseparable, in their estimation, with the security of their country, the happiness of their home, and the influence of the German nation in Europe. Such are the chief causes of Prussia's successes. An uncontrolled freedom, which gave the people an opportunity to think, examine and discuss, and to lay in their breast the germs of elevated sentiments about the destiny of their race—a military education which gave them good officers and a good material of war—finally, a government with absolute habits of power, a minister who is a profound statesman, and a policy bold enough to give the impulse to the mass of the nation, and sufficiently respected to be punctually obeyed.

When I speak of the indifference of the people for politics, I must not be understood to say that the people are not strongly interested in the management of public affairs and did not strive more than once to exercise a control over them. This is particularly true since the year 1848. In spite, however, of the efforts of the Prussians to participate in the government of their country, or, rather, in consequence of the education given to the people—an education which seemed to have incapacitated them in everything related with political questions; they always failed in their attempt and were unable to carry a single important measure. In Berlin, Frankfort, Darmstadt, their legislative bodies, composed of professors, doctors, journalists, lawyers and judges, have shown by their proceedings, and, notwithstanding their talent as orators, to have completely lost the sense of the reality, while at Munich their deputies, nearly all landowners, manufacturers and merchants, never rose above the sphere of local interests, and lost sight entirely of the aspirations of the German people and of the great mission to which they were called.

But if the war stops, as it is generally expected within a month, then another page will be opened to the Prussian people, in which they will, no doubt, inscribe their name aside of that of England, with which their Constitution has much resemblance. It seems impossible that in the present state of affairs, with a country to be reorganized upon a broader basis, with German Principalities to satisfy, with new boundaries to be drawn, and with new jealousies and ambitions at work, the King of Prussia should neglect to call the whole of the nation whom he has just lead to the wars in the counsel of the State, and consult it in the settlement of these portentous questions. This will be the beginning of a new era, not only for Prussia, but for Bavaria and Austria also, who cannot forget what a powerful element of strength the Government of Prussia has found at a critical moment in the support of a free and enlightened people.

PRUSSIA.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Sentimentalism About Venitia—Gen. Cialdina and Other Italian Notabilities—Improvements in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

Were there no war in Italy there would be something to write about. As it is, we are looking for interesting intelligence, and get but little. A great deal is said and but little done. It may be easy enough to understand, but it is difficult to define the present situation. Venice is supposed to be liberated, and yet that ill-fated lady has more masters than she had before. In the triangular struggle her rent robe will be only more sadly torn. A great deal of sentimentalism has been indulged about this lost child of Italy, and all the world will rejoice if the return of the wanderer brings about the reëstablishment of domestic peace. But with the prospect of success the Italians become more exacting. We hear now, occasionally, that Trieste and the Tyrol are parts of Italy. If Austria were completely discomfited, no doubt this claim would be insisted upon; but it cannot be with any grace until the defeat of Austria is in a larger measure due to the triumph of Italian arms.

It is thought that Italy is still under a sort of French protectorate, and subject to the will of France, which so much offends Italian pride, and wounds the feeling of independence, if not the sense of justice of the nation. Venetia is to pass from the control of Austria, but what conditions are to be imposed as the price of its acquisition from the hands of France? Is it to be held as long as may be necessary as a pledge for the execution of French policy in Italy? It is the state of doubt as to what troubles may be still in reserve which excites continued solicitude and alarm. There are those who advise the acceptance of the proposed armistice and the conclusion of peace as soon as there is any reasonable hope that the object for which the war was commenced may be secured, whether sentimental notions of national dignity are satisfied or not. There are others who would have the war go on until triumphs in the field are won. The hazards of defeat are confronted in view of the moral gain which possible success may bring to the Italian cause.

After the King and Garibaldi, the most conspicuous man in Italy just now is Gen. Cialdini. His march into Venice, made, to be sure, without opposition, is really a step in advance. Cialdini is now fifty-three years old, and during his brief military career in his own country has rendered services as efficient as those of any other commander. Born of a Spanish mother, on his father's side he comes of Venetian stock. In youth he was sent to a Jesuit's college, but his mathematical turn of mind not being suited to the genius of that Order, he soon left. He soon after went to Parma with the intention of studying medicine, but instead of becoming a physician learned the trade of engraver. Among his achievements at this time was a portrait of the Prince Poniatowski. In 1831 he was a revolutionist. The revolution conquered, he went to Paris. In 1833, with letters from Lafayette, he went to Portugal to take part in the war then going on in that country. In 1835 he enrolled himself in the Spanish service, and after the battle of Cherta was made Captain, and received the decoration of St. Ferdinand. His success in other engagements brought him new honors. In 1848 he found himself again at Paris, where he had been sent to study the organization of the Gendarmeria. The same year he returned to Italy, and on the heights of Vicenza, with the grade of Colonel, under the superior command of Gen. Durando, found himself fighting the Austrians, and received a ball in the abdomen. He was at the defeat under Charles Albert at Novara. He accompanied Gen. La Marmora to the Crimea, with the command of a brigade, and was afterward raised to the rank of General. In 1859, commenced the military career in Italy which has made him best known. At Castelfidardo, Ancona, Macerone, Sessa, Mola di Gaeta, Messina and Gaeta, to which may be added Aspromonte, he won the distinctions which made his name familiar to the world. Such, in a finger's length, are the principal facts of his history. Cialdini unites with great firmness of character a temperament full of ardor and sensibility. His face is handsome and intelligent; its expression suddenly changing from grave to gay with the sincere frankness of his changing moods. He is conscious of his own power, and confides in the star which leads him on.

The Chevalier Bon Compagni, long connected with Italian public affairs, has written a letter recommending an early suspension of the conflict, embracing in such a spirit of accommodation as the interests of Italy will permit, the opportunity presented by the offer of Venetia to France, making an adjustment in conformity to the reasonable demands of that country, and following the policy instituted by Cavour, draw more closely the bands of the French alliance. Bon Compagni is one of those who labor for and look forward to the not remote time when, the just claims of Italy satisfied, there shall be a permanent peace. He knows as well as any other thoughtful Italian, that to maintain a great military force like the present for a long time would bring the country to the brink of ruin. With a national debt already exceeding a thousand millions of dollars, and every day increasing, the pressure upon a population such as that of Italy is too heavy to be borne without suffering.

The President of the Ministerial Council, Baron Ricasoli, continues to flit between Florence and the headquarters of the army in the field, which has given currency to the report that these frequent communications with the King and his Generals have reference to the terms upon which the proposed armistice is to be based. It is now denied that these visits are connected with a meditated suspension of arms, but concern a system of rule which they are planning for the administration of civil affairs when Venetia shall come into Italian hands.

We are informed by accounts from over the border that the Austrians as they retire leave the country behind them in a sad state of desolation. For miles around Rovijo the land has the aspect of a desert. Several hundred houses—the number is put down as high as eight hundred—among them several fine palaces, have been destroyed, all the trees cut down and the crops of every kind carried off or trampled into the ground. It will, without doubt, be much the same in other districts through which the enemy pass. It is only the penalty which war makes a country pay. The destruction which war carried through our Southern country is not the first lesson which this terrible schoolmaster has taught a people—nor will it be the last.

The law passed by the Parliament some weeks back, for the final suppression of all monastic establishments in Italy, has just been promulgated. The law was voted in the Lower House by a large majority, although the opposition was obstinate. The Conventual buildings are to become public property in the provinces in which they stand, and are to be used for hospitals, juvenile asylums and schools. The brothers who are turned out of doors are to be pensioned in sums varying from $20 to $120 a year. The principal opposition to the new law came from the representatives of the province of Sicily. In carrying out this measure of reform it is thought that a feeling of hostility will be encountered in rural districts, where the more ignorant and indignent population, with close relations with the priests, and often dependent upon the religious communities for small charities, hold such in greater respect than they are held in large centres of population. The Parliament has proceeded in a summary way by the passage of this law, than many were prepared to expect. In dealing with the ecclesiastical order there seems to be a disposition almost to disregard mercy and justice.

While war is going on, the works for the improvement of Florence are not suspended. A considerable section of the wall of the city, near the *Porta alla Croce*, has already been thrown down, and with the aid of gunpowder and the pick the demolition rapidly goes on. It is in this part that the most important changes are projected, by the widening of old streets and the laying out of new, and the erection of houses for the accommodation of the increasing population. Rents are very high at present, although the pressure for houses is not so great as it was. The cost of living in Florence will probably never be again so low as it was, but when the number of new houses already planned are built, rents will without doubt be brought down once more to a reasonable standard. The demand for workmen has nearly doubled the prices of labor, at least that connected with mechanical employments. Servants' wages are not much advanced, any more than are the prices of articles of daily subsistence. Florence will gradually outgrow its present abnormal condition, and people of moderate fortunes who may wish to reside here need not be frightened away by the prospect of ruin. If within a few years the next step in Italian progress should be taken—the establishment of the capital at Rome—the loss to Florence would be greater than the present gain. A great part of the expenditure now incurred would be nearly thrown away. Tuscany is not rich, and there are enough who seek with inordinate greed to profit by the present irregular state of things.

There is but little political intelligence just now, or at least but little that comes to light. Baron Ricasoli, the most active man, as well as the most persistent in all Italy, is laboring with zeal at the present difficult moment, as always, to secure the interests without compromising the dignity of the country. He possesses qualities of character which the King lacks. No man in the kingdom has yet been found so ready as he to meet a sudden or chronic exigency, or a crisis in affairs. In his hands the work of Cavour will be carried out. It is an additional source of strength to possess so fully the confidence of the nation.

ANGELICO.

PICTURES OF PORTUGAL.

The Royal Palace of Ramalhao—Summer Residence of the Marquis of Vienna—Royal Palace of Mafra—Moorish Ruins.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LISBON, Friday, July 20, 1866.

From the visit to the Royal Palace we refreshed ourselves, and remounted our donkeys, which had been resting, for a scamper up to the Palace of Ramalhao, on the road from Lisbon, just out of the village of Cintra. It is a vast and gloomy pile, dingy and moss-grown, without any of the attributes popularly ascribed to a palace. It belonged to and formed one of the retreats of Donna Carlotta, one of the Queens, but is now the property of a private gentleman. The grounds surrounding it are very fine, and have the substantial luxuriance given by great age. Grand old trees, moss-grown and venerable, meet with intertwining boughs over a shady and vine-grown avenue, and a heavy arch of masonry thrown over it connects the gardens on each side. The attendant, on entering, took us up a broad stone staircase to the large saloons, separated by arches. They were very large and high, quite old-fashioned, and being uncarpeted and having little furniture in them, looked exceedingly gloomy, notwithstanding the bright sunlight pouring in at the windows, and the numerous pictures—not hung, but standing round against the walls and against a central stand. Next to these was a room where there were all sorts of games, played on tables like bagatelle, with balls and pins, bells, &c., which were quite curious—beyond this were rooms with many rare and curious old copperplate and steel prints. Next is the dining hall, which was frescoed to resemble a grove, producing quite a singular effect; the ceiling having birds and insects depicted on it. In the centre there was an eagle, with a snake in its talons, which was very natural in its appearance. The lamps around the walls had large lily-shaped porcelain shades, beautifully painted with flowers. Next was a room frescoed like the dining hall, having a billiard table of modern make, and some gymnastic apparatus; this formed one end of the building.

We then retraced our steps, and crossing the saloons, passed through endless suites of apartments, some with the old original funiture, others with modern and more comfortable fittings. The chapel was a pretty little miniature church, with a gallery in the side of the chancel, where royalty could worship in seclusion. The whole establishment had a dreary, comfortless air, however.

SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE MARQUIS OF VIENNA.

After seeing all there was to be seen here, we remounted our donkeys and galloped back on the road toward Cintra, until we reached the "quinta," as it is called, (Summer residence) of the Marquis of Vienna. We went through the gardens, but did not go to the house—the former are very handsome, and have all the usual features of similar palaces—the evergreen trees are particularly fine, however, and we could not but pause in honest admiration before some of them. We then returned to our hotel—Dr. S. and Mr. G. were quite tired out, but I occupied the hour before dark and dinner in climbing the high mountain peak that towers perpendicularly over the town, and is capped with a moorish ruin. I could pause but a moment on the summit, and hurried down in time for our dinner, which we were in a condition to do ample justice to, and were very glad to retire early.

ROYAL PALACE OF MAFRA.

The next morning, after an early breakfast, we started in our vetturino for Mafra. The road, for the first few miles, was exceedingly rough and steep at some places, but we finally got on a smooth, macadamized road that was very pleasant. There were many little hamlets, convents and isolated buildings along the roadside, but nothing of any interest. The windmills were very numerous, and are used for grinding grain. They were of the most antique type, round, stone towers, with pepper-box shaped tops, having large and spoked wheels projecting from the side on which the sails are set.

The road went over mountains down into valleys, and as all the ascents and descents were made in zigzags, the road was considerably lengthened. After a ride of about ten or twelve miles, we finally reached Mafra; entered through a large gate, or grove, which formed part of the grounds of the Royal Palace. All there is of Mafra is the palace; it was designed on the most colossal scale, and intended to out-do the Escurial at Madrid. It was built be Don Toas, and in fulfillment of a vow during sickness, that he would build the handsomest convent in the poorest ecclesiastical district of the kingdom, which proved to be that of Mafra. It is an out-of-the-way place, and difficult of access, and the construction of the vast pile must have been doubly enhanced in cost by this fact. It is in the form of a quadrangle, and larger than five of the Capitol at Washington, rolled into one. The centre of the front side of the square is the chapel, which is all of different kinds of marble, larger than any church in New-York; each side is respectively the King's palace and the Queen's palace. The rear side is the library, containing 30,000 volumes, and the quarters of the Garrison; and the central buildings constitute the monastery, accommodating 300 monks; this part is now occupied as a school of military cadets. Altogether it is a splendid and vast building, but just as useless as if it were in the centre of a desert—if near, or in a large American city it would make a first-class hotel, sure enough. We arrived in front of the chapel entrance just as a grand military mass was about being commenced. We went in and took up our position on the steps of the chancel, where we could survey the whole proceeding. First came a detachment of soldiers, with fife and drum; they drew up in column of platoons in the body of the church; then came the cadets with a full military band, who drew up abreast of the soldiers. Then the civilians crowded in everywhere, a large proportion of them being peasantry. The cadets' band took up a position just in front of the chancel, and furnished all the music for the ceremony, though there are six organs in the church, all as large as our ordinary ones. When it was time for the soldiers to kneel down or stand up, the order was given with the bugle, and during one part of the service the band played a very familiar and enlivening polka, so that I wished they had been dancing Dervishes instead of Catholics, as there was a very pretty and stylish young lady sitting at the foot of the altar in one of the side chapels, who found time to cast many glances in our direction, and I should have enjoyed trying a polka with her on the glassy marble pavement, by way of novelty. It was a very interesting performance to us altogether; the brass band sounded splendidly under the lofty dome and vaulted arches, and we concluded that a brass band was not at all incompatible with the proper feeling of solemnity desirable in a religious service. After the service was all over and the church cleared, we proceeded to examine at our leisure the details of the interior. Along the sides there were eight chapels, on each side, separated by arches and columns, so that the clear space of nave and transept is cruciform. Each chapel contained an altar and shrine, and in each corner there were colossal marble statues of every saint in the calender. Some of them were unusually good, and all were very spirited. They, as well as most of the artistic parts of the building, are the work of Italian artists. All is of the most massive and substantial character, and of course much damaged and discolored by age. When all was new and bright it must have been splendid indeed. We explored the church thoroughly, expecting that a guide would pick us up and take us in tow, but as none offered we wandered into the sacristy, at the end of a long arched corridor. It was a very spacious dreary apartment, containing oak cases, &c., for the priest's gear. Opening from this was the laboratory, with marble fountains to wash at. All this we examined, and wandered up a marble staircase, expecting to meet the guides that are rarely out of the way when wanted, but we went on and on until we reached the soldiers' quarters in the rear of the building. The Doctor then proposed that we walk along to the corner, and thence around to the front again, but found on reaching said corner that a stone wall prevented the project. So we retraced our steps; and well it was for us, as the big, burly sergeant of the guard was just in the act of locking the door by which we had made our exit, and in another minute we should have been very inconveniently locked out in the back court. We told him what we wanted, and he very generously proceeded to do the honors of the military portion of the building. He took us through the cook-rooms, mess-rooms, dormitories, chapel, armory, trophy-room, &c., &c., then up to the cadets' quarters, where we were shown, first, into class-rooms, then dormitories, where the little fellows were just stowing away some of their traps, and each mustered at the foot of his little cot on our entrance, as for inspection. The dormitories were generally about one hundred feet long by thirty wide, and contained about thirty or forty beds in each. The cadets ranged from ten to twenty years, and many of them were fine-looking little fellows, dressed in brown uniform, shell jacket and peg-top trousers. Then we were conducted to the armory of the cadets, then to more dormitories; and after going along corridors that seemed half a mile long, he would show us into more dormitories; and then, after another respectable promenade, he would disclose to our expectant gaze—more dormitories, until at last it became too much of a good thing; and after our expectations had been raised several times and been doomed to relapse again at the sight of more dormitories, we were compelled to inform our friendly Sergeant that we would like to see something else; so he took us down miles of corridors and staircases, until we reached "out doors" once more, and went round to the other side of the building, where we made another entrance and ascent, coming into the library. This apartment was a very fine one, about 200 or 300 feet long, and richly furnished, and containing 30,000 volumes—nothing in English, and mostly in Latin. The librarian, like most of the people over here, divined what we were, and led the way to shelves, from which he took down old books on "Nautical Science," in Latin and Spanish. Many of the books were the ancient vellum-bound tomes, but we could find no illuminated manuscripts. From here we went up and up through gloomy corridors and endless staircases, and emerged on the roof, which is said to be large enough to review an army of 10,000 men upon—but I should say more. The roof is coated with asphaltum. We walked around to the front side, where are the bell-towers of the church. They are each 35 feet high, and contain 114 bells, of all sizes and tones; they are chimed by machinery operating on the principle of the clock and music-box, but large and massive enough to look like the machinery of a mill. The man "turned on the music" for our benefit, and it was really grand—the finest thing of the kind we we have seen. There are so many bells that every note and fraction is struck, producing the richest harmony, the low notes being produced by the richest toned bells we ever heard, besides the tunes that are played by the "music-box" cylinders. In one of the towers there is a huge key-board where the operator plays organ-fashion. He puts heavy leather cots on two fingers of each hand and strikes the keys, thus touching the heavy ones with his feet, keeping his legs and arms going in a manner ridiculous beyond measure in his fearful struggles with the machine to extract harmony from it. He could thus play opera airs or anything we called for, and when outside from the reverberatory din it sounded grandly. We would have been glad to have spent a day with the bells. But we had a duty to perform, so we reluctantly bade good-bye to the hundred and fourteen bells, both great and small, and continued our way on the roof to the dome of the Cathedral. It is related that when old Zoas V. was building the palace, and sent to Germany to have the chimes and clock machinery made, the order was so vast and involved so much expense that they sent back word that they feared that he had made a mistake, and intimated that they should like to see some of the money to pay for it all. He replied that he *had* made a mistake, and had only ordered half what he meant to; and doubled his order and sent the cash to pay for it all, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars—the result was these chimes which are certainly a credit to any country or any age. The only trouble is that there is nobody to hear them beside the soldiers, the few priests and peasantry of the little hamlet adjoining. We could look down into the Cathedral from the base of the dome, and then ascending in the shell of it—all solid stone—reached the little pinnacle at the top, where we could look down inside upon the people moving about looking like mice, and where the wind blew so we had to hold our caps on. We could look all around the country, and see the ocean, the mouth of the Tagus, Cintra and its castle, and the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras—celebrated during the English peninsular war, and which still remain as the bulwork of Portugal. All this vicinity is classic ground to those who can take a sympathetic interest in the campaigns of the Iron Duke, but as we were not affected in this way, this distant view of these lines of fortifications were all that we cared for, and would not have spent the time to visit them, had it been at our disposal, particularly as we feel like veterans in the little matter of fortifications, being a little familiar with that class of structures. We descended to the roof again, and taking what would be a good afternoon's walk around two sides of it, commenced going through that part of it designated as the Queen's palace, in contradistinction to the corresponding opposite part called the King's palace. The rooms were mostly bare, having neither furniture nor drapery—some with frescoed ceilings, and all very high; but we at once noticed what the guide-books indicate as the principal defect of the building, that there is not one room large enough to be worthy of or characteristic of so colossal a building. The chapel is in itself a cathedral in size, and the library is of very great length, but there is no hall or saloon large enough to distinguish it from any of the other apartments. In fact, the old palace at Cintra has a larger saloon than any of these; but what is deficient in quality is made up in quantity, as the rooms are counted by hundreds and the doors and windows by thousands. It would do for a modern college, hotel, or for any other practical purpose, owing to the way in which it is cut up, and therefore it can only be a huge monument to the folly of old Don Zoas V., of Portugal. A few of the rooms on the Queen's side are furnished for the royal family when they occasionally visit the place.

We then went around to the King's side, and here there were the same long vista of vacant apartments connected with each other by huge doorways or arches, so that we could look straight ahead six or seven hundred feet. Some of the frescoes here were exceedingly good. In the picture gallery, containing about a dozen pictures, there were frescoes in imitation of bas-reliefs that were remarkably good, and calculated to mislead the careless observer. There was a very large picture of a naval engagement in the times when the Portuguese naval power flourished to a greater extent than at present. That was painted by a modern French artist. There were many portraits of the royal family, with blue-eyed Princesses in unique costumes, but all the pictures were standing around the sides of the room leaning against the wall, mostly without frames; so that the effect was very cheerless; then we went on and on up marble stair-cases and down more marble stair-cases through a hundred or so more of apartments and we came to a private chapel. It was as large as the interior of a small church, but the walls were unornamented, save by a series of life-size paintings of all the Saints, very old and very poor, probably the work of old monks who formerly inhabited the monastry part of the establishment. Here there was a curious specimen of tapestry, it was quite faded and the figures on it were very stiff and ridiculous. There were large rolls of modern carpeting lying here, and part of them spread out as if they were carpeting the floor, which was of wood. The altar and its ornaments were of wood, coarsely painted, and in fact it was a very shabby place, compared with other parts of the buildings. We then went to the monastery part where the 300 monks lived as comfortably as at a hotel. Spacious apartments for dormitories, a very handsome lecture-room, and the refectory, was, of course, not the least part of their establishment, it was a very large, long apartment with a pulpit-like structure at one end, where one monkey reads Scripture while the other monkeys eat their dinner. The tables were long and narrow, with benches on one side only, all made of some rich, dark wood, elaborately carved, and polished very bright. The kitchen, where all the cooking for the monastery and palace was done, was a very large place, where it was all done on a whole-sale scale; large furnaces, with cranes over them, like those in an iron foundery, for lifting the huge pots, roasting oxen whole, &c.; wagons, with iron wheels, for transporting the heavy utensils, and numberless hand-barrows for carrying the viands to the different parts of the palace; they were covered and looked something like the barrons that are used for hospital purposes in cities. The utensils were mostly of polished copper, very large, and consisted mostly of enormous stew-pans, ranged along in imposing rows. It is very easy to imagine that they were all used to feed the 300 monks and the rest of the castle people, but to me it is not so easy to imagine where all the material came from to fill them, for the country immediately adjacent is very barren. We went from the kitchen to the court-yard; there was an elevating apparatus to carry the provisions from the kitchen to the upper stories of the palace. There were a great many of these little internal court-yards, some of which were laid out as gardens, with elaborately designed figures in box hedges, but all rather neglected and mossy in appearance. After going through a lot more lofty empty rooms, we emerged through a side entrance into the open air once more, and went around to the front of the building to listen to the chimes, which are the finest I have ever seen or heard of. We then went over to a little "Asfedoria," or "hotel," procured a lunch, and started in our velturina for Cintra. Again we rattled along at a brisk pace up hills and down into valleys, again zig-zag-ing our way along, until we came to a little hamlet in a valley, where there was a river and a modern bridge, to replace the ruins of a picturesque old one that would have made a splendid study in water colors. Here we stopped to rest our horses, and immediately a throng of little grimy, blear-eyed, scratching children, gathered around us, begging, while their equally neglected and shiftless-looking parents leaned against the walls and gazed at us with listless, stolid indifference, and so very unpleasant was their aspect that we were glad to drive off and get out of their neighborhood. When we came to hills where the horses could not go fast, we would get out and double-quick to the tune of "Old John Brown," much to the astonishment of our "cochero." Finally we arrived at Cintra, and here we had to dismount, for it was as much as the horses could do to climb the steep ascents with the carriage, not to mention the passengers.

MOORISH RUINS.

After stopping at the hotel for a rest, we started on foot for the Moorish ruins on top of the mountains. There is a foot-path zig-zagging up to the top, which is kept in fine order, with geraniums growing wild in great luxuriance all along the sides. It winds in and out amongst the huge boulders, and has occasional rustic seats for the weary. Near the top the first signs of the defensive outworks of the old ruin, consisting of a wall with turrets, appears. It is in a very dilapidated condition, overgrown with shrubbery, and is built of a dark gray stone. Further up are the remains of a little tower and an archway. Set into the inner wall of the tower is a stone slab having a skull and cross bones carved on it, and a cross surmounting a crescent, probably put in by the Spaniards when they drove the Moors out. Just inside this is a ruin consisting of the four walls with arched entrances, said to have been a mosque. Further up still is a large subterranean tank full of water, and here the regular fortification commences, which consist merely of little picturesque turrets with battlements perched on the summit of each crag, and connected by stairways of stone built on the inside of a wall that followed the irregular crags from one peak to another. The little towers were cheerless, dreary places, and didn't look as if they ever could have been comfortable. While we were on the topmost peak, surveying the surrounding and splendid view which reached from Lisbon and the Tegus on the one side to the lines of the Torres Vedras on the other, we saw some people ascending one of the other peaks of the fortifications, and casually turning my glass upon them was quite surprised and amused to see that it consisted of three or four pairs of young lovers, who were improving the picturesque isolation of the little turrets by the exchanging of osculatory salutes, and when descending we met them coming up looking as demurely as if they if they didn't imagine that we had been masters of the position a few moments before.

VOYAGEUR.

THE POLICY OF BISMARCK.

A Prussian View of the Political Complications of Germany—The German Question in its Relations to the Rest of Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The battle of Sadowa marks a new era in European history. The war until then seemed to be waged in the interest of two dynasties, the House of Hapsburg and that of Hohenzollen. But the heroism displayed by the Prussian army in that gigantic conflict could not have been inspired by devotion to a monarch of a royal house, it was borne up by ideas. The Prussian soldiers who threw themselves with irresistable furor upon Austria's massive battalions and effective batteries, were animated by the most ardent patriotism, not confined to Prussia merely, but embracing the wide German Fatherland. They felt that upon their success or defeat depended the future of that nation, which, in intellectual culture, science and art, has held for many decades the first place in Europe; and their decisive victory at Sadowa terminated an old and ushered in a new period. Whatever may be the successive events of the war yet to follow—and it would be premature to attempt a prognostication—that much is certain: Germany will come out of it a united country—the first power in Europe. This is not our view only, but also that of the prominent German statesmen. Even the leaders of the liberal, progressive party of South Germany have addressed letters to Count von Bismarck in this sense, and though opposed to him formerly, now give in their full adherence to his plans, provided only, that he makes a clean sweep, and leaves none of the rotton institutions and unsettled questions of the past to check the consummation of Germany's highest aspirations.

That the Press of England and France teems with the most vehement fulminations against the so-called "unscrupulous and aggressive policy of Bismarck" is not at all surprising; for the Governments of those countries have always been earnest opponents to German unity. But we on this side the Atlantic have no such selfish interests, that might warp our judgment. On the contrary, we should wish to see a strong, powerful Germany in the centre of Europe. Such a Power would be the best ally we could have in the fulfillment of our historical mission and our grand destiny. The German people gave us, in our late struggle for the Union, their fullest sympathies, they grieved for our reverses; they rejoiced in our victories. In their preeent struggle for unity they should have our sincerest wishes of success.

It is a singular inconsistency to defend and uphold Italy in her conquest of Venetia, and stigmatize Prussia as "unscrupulous" in her war on Austria. Both Powers stand upon one and the same basis. If one is wrong, both are wrong; if one is right, both are right. That same document, the Treaty of Vienna, which gave away Venetia to Austria, gave away the German people to the horde of little Kings and Princes. Neither the Venetians nor the Germans were consulted in that wicked transaction.

Victor Emmanuel has no more legal or treaty right to Venice than William I. to Germany. That treaty, in the very nature of things, cannot be abrogated by a Congress; it can be crushed out only by the force of arms. William I. and Victor Emmanuel are both engaged in this most praiseworthy undertaking. Hail to their efforts, and victory to their standards!

We are convinced that they will not lay down their arms until the work is finished, and until they are the undisputed rulers of their respective nationalities; nor do we apprehend that any of the other great Powers will attempt a serious interference. England has "outgrown European politics," as her Minister informs us. In other words, she resigns her position of a great Power, and is going to cultivate dollars and cents. Her diplomate may assist at a European Congress, but their main business will be to open new markets for cotton, woolen and iron goods all the world over. Let her trade and traffic; that is her mission. Austria has her paramount interests in the central regions of Asia; she is discontented with the entire situation in Europe, but she cannot interfere in Western Europe; she must husband her resources for the conflict, slowly but surely approaching, on the slopes of the Himalaya or the Belor Tagh, against Great Britain.

France alone seems to have the power to enforce the armistice sought by Francis Joseph; but there are grave objections to such a course. If the war had remained in the dynastic phase, and if the contest had been an equal one, with blows given and received by both parties, then, no doubt, we should have witnessed the Emperor play his *rôle* as the "great arbitrator"—the "umpire." Then he might have thrown his "potent truncheon" down, and "commanded peace," as the London *Times* told us he would do. But Prussia is, after the battle of Sadowa, really stronger than she was before. That battle, and the magnificent campaign which preceded it, have revealed her great strength to Europe, as well as to herself. They have given her the virtual control of the greater part of Fatherland, and Napoleon knows the German character too well to doubt for a moment that an armed intervention on his part would rouse the entire enormous strength of Germany, and unite even those elements with Prussia which are still wavering.

The Emperor never committed a greater mistake, than when he acted as he did in regard to the armistice sought by Austria. It was a crime against Italy, that he accepted Venetia as a present from the Kaizer, but that he announced his acceptance immediately, in the *Moniteur*, was a blunder. It has cost him a diplomatic defeat, from which he will not easily recover. He feels it keenly, and his pacific intentions are clearly expressed in all his manifestations. The Parisian papers, that blew their trumpets so lustily for the greatness of France, and the power of its clever monarch, have received warning after warning, and have toned down their exulting fanfares. No—Louis Napoleon will *accept* the situation, and not attempt to *direct* it. The autonomy of Germany, as well as Italy, is secured, whatever vicissitudes the game of arms may yet bring. The establishment of a united Germany in the centre of Europe changes not only the map but the future development of that continent. For the last fifty years the five great Powers were the leaders in the great historical movement. Their action was based upon what is called the preservation of the balance of power. That is, each tried to arrogate to itself as much power and influence as the situation of affairs would permit, but to prevent the others from doing likewise. From this unfortunate principle sprang that armed neutrality which has consumed so much of the labor and industry of the European nations; for each of the five great Powers was forced to support an enormous standing army in order to keep abreast with the others in the race for dominion. Louis Napoleon, whom the revolution of 1848 placed upon the throne of France, had succeeded in gaining exclusive control of the vast resources of that country. His peculiar genius enabled him to become in a certain sense the "Arbiter of Europe." Under the pretext of being the preserver of the balance of power, he virtually destroyed it. The erection of a united Germany deposes him from that position and assigns to him a new *rôle*. A united Germany will be in reality the arbiter of Europe; but the Germans are essentially a peaceful and a just people. They have shown that they can deal fast and vigorous blows, and none will care to incur their just displeasure. With her forty-nine millions of intelligent and industrious inhabitants she will inaugurate the reign of peace and good-will to men. Europe may disarm and return her millions of soldiers to the walks of civil life and productive industry.

PREUSSEN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

Bowdoin College.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 2.

On Tuesday the Marshal of the literary societies was E. N. Packard, of the Pencinians. Hon. A. A. D. Fessenden, President of the Athenæum, occupied the chair at the oration by Mr. Hilliard. The concert in the evening, by Gilmore and Mme. Gazzanija, was attended by a large and fashionable audience.

The Athenæum Society chose the following officers for the year: President, T. A. D. Fessenden; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Mitchell; Executive Committee, Frederick Robie, N. C. Goodeknow, B. B. Eaton.

The following officers were chosen by the Pencinians: President, Albert G. Tenny; Vice-President, Edward P. Weston; Corresponding Secretary, Cyrus F. Brackett, M. A.; Executive Committee, Prof. A. B. Sewell, John D. Lincoln, M. D., Edward N. Packard, M. A.

At the Trustees' meeting Prof. Packard reported great religious interest during the year. It was voted to expend $550 to build a vault and prepare a room for the preservation of the funds, papers and records of the college. The Treasurer was authorized to change the investment of the funds so as secure a larger income.

The President's salary was fixed at $1,700 for the past year, and $1,200 to Professors. After next year they will probably vote $2,500 and $1,500. John A. Fellows, just graduated, was chosen a tutor, and E. N. Packard instructor in mathematics and Latin, with $900 salary. The Medical Society fees were increased, viz.: For full tickets, $13; partial, $9; graduation, $20; library, $5.

It was voted to appoint a Committee to ascertain the public sentiment regarding the selection of a President, and that an adjourned meeting be held on the second Friday of November to hear the report. Till then A. S. Packard, senior Professor, will be acting President.

Hon. Ether Shepley having resigned, and Hon. Josiah Pierce having died, Hon. Edward Bourne, of Kennebunk, and Rev. Alexander McKenzie, of Augusta, were chosen trustees.

At the Commencement exercises on Wednesday, President Woods occupied the chair, and Gov. Cony, and Hons. J. W. Bradbury and Geo. Evans were present. Rev. Dr. John O. Fiske, of Bath, invoked the blessing. The salutatory was by Chas. King Hinkley. Charles McCulloch Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass., and Sylvester Benjamin Carter, of Newburyport, Mass., were among the graduates.

Honorary degrees were thus given: Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, LL.D., Rev. John Pike, D. D., Rev. Egbert C. Smythe, D. D., Warren T. Webster, A. M.

At the Commencement dinner, Wednesday afternoon, every allusion to the retiring President elicited enthusiastic applause.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LAURA, MY DARLING.

From the Galaxy for Aug. 15.

Laura, my darling, the roses have blushed
At the kiss of the dew, and our chamber is hushed;
Our murmuring babe to your bosom has clung,
And hears in his slumber the song that you sung:
I watch you asleep with your arms round him thrown,
Your links of dark tresses wound in with his own,
And the wife is as dear as the gentle young bride
Of the hour when you first, darling, came to my side.

Laura, my darling, our sail down the stream
Of Youth's Summers and Winters has been like a dream;
Years have but rounded your womanly grace,
And added their spell to the light of your face;
Your soul is the same as though part were not given
To the two, like yourself, sent to bless me from heaven—
Dear lives, springing forth from the life of my life,
To draw you more near, darling, mother and wife!

Laura, my darling, there's hazel-eyed Fred,
Asleep in his own tiny cot by the bed,
And little King Arthur, whose curls have the art
Of winding their tendrils so close round my heart—
Yet fairer than either, and dearer than both,
Is the true one who gave me in girlhood her troth:
For we, when we mated for evil and good—
What were we, darling, but babes in the wood?

Laura, my darling, the years which have flown
Brought few of the prizes I pledged to my own.
I said that no sorrow should roughen her way—
Her life should be cloudless, a long Summer's day.
Shadow and sunshine, thistles and flowers,
Which of the two, darling, most have been ours?
Yet to-night, by the smile on your lips, I can see
You are dreaming of me, darling, dreaming of me.

Laura, my darling, the stars that we knew
In our youth are still shining as tender and true:
The midnight is sounding its slumberous bell,
And I come to the one who has loved me so well.
Wake, darling, wake, for my vigil is done:
What shall dissever our lives which are one?
Say, while the rose listens under her breath,
"Naught until death, darling, naught until death!"

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

A NIGHT AT ST. VALENCE'S.

From Once a Week.

"Have you made your bump, old boy!"

"Bump! no."

"Nonsense."

"A fact, nevertheless."

And Shirley, the Captain of the St. Valence crew, turned sulkily away, and was about to mount the stairs leading to his rooms, when I laid my arm upon his shoulder and stopped him.

Harry Shirley was an undergraduate of the College of St. Valence, in the University of Cambridge. He had been up nearly three years, and was consequently not far from his degree. He was a fine, well-made, handsome, open-faced fellow, and was a great favorite with every man in the place. He had been sent up to Cambridge, not for the purpose of burning the midnight oil, and toiling wearily at the dead languages, not for the hope of gaining a high place in the tripos, or competing for a fellowship, but that he might acquire the last finishing touch to his education, and reap the full benefit of those advantages which life at the university so fully and eminently develops. He was a boating man, and was decidedly a most fovorable specimen of that set. He was beyond doubt the most powerful and effective oarsman in the College; had twice rowed successfully against Oxford, and had for more than a year been Captain of his club. Moreover, he was peculiarly exempt from the great failing, indeed the besetting sin of all rowing men, both great and small, viz., that of talking "boating-shop" in hall; and this particular good point in his character never failed to carry its due weight.

It was a brilliant May morning, the last day of the May races, and Shirley's last May term. Several of his friends had come up for the express purpose of witnessing the races, of applauding his prowess, and of hailing the triumph of his boat. Among the ladies there was one who stood to him in the convenient relationship of cousin, whom we certainly expected soon to see bound to him by a closer tie. Shirley, then, was doubly anxious to do well on the river, and he had spared no pains, and grudged no trouble in training his crew, and getting them in good order and condition. For the first four races all went merrily with the St. Valence; from sixth they had risen to second, and on the last day they were to make their grand effort for the supremacy of the Cam. I had been in London the previous evening, and had just come back when I met Shirley; and then I was destined to learn, to my utter astonishment, that St. Valence, instead of making its bump, and so gaining the proud position of head of the river, had been compelled to succumb to its pursuer. However, as Harry Shirley laconically answered my question, I said eagerly—

"How has this happened? How on earth did the Trinity men manage to keep away from you?"

"Keep away? Wilford! we were bumped—bumped by those confounded S—— men. I feel so savage. I can scarcely speak civilly to any one."

"But how did you manage to come to such utter grief?"

"I will tell you. You know Manton has been rowing stroke up to to-day. This morning at breakfast-time I got a note from him to say that he should not be able to row this afternoon. I could scarcely believe my senses. You can easily imagine my dismay. I went up to his rooms directly, and expostulated with him. I begged of him to reconsider his decision: for what on earth could be done? But it was all to no purpose. I could not alter his intention; of course, he said he was very sorry, but he declared it was impossible that he should row. I tried my utmost to induce him, but he was inflexible. We had to go down the river with Whitehurst as stroke, and with a new man in the boat. I anticipated disaster, but I showed a bold front, and did my best to encourage and assure the crew. I determined to make a desperate effort at the start, and endeavor to cut down the Trinity men in the first reach. It was just within the range of possibility that we might succeed, but the chances were great against us. We could not catch them; and though we lasted for more than a mile, we were caught in sight of the winning-post."

I cordially sympathized with Harry Shirley's indignation against Manton. And on that day every boating-man was allowed to indulge in any amount of "shop" in hall. The St. Valence crew, though bumped, had, nevertheless, rowed most pluckily. At the start they had gone off at such a tremendous pace, and every man had so thoroughly thrown himself into his work, that it seemed as if victory were about to crown their efforts. But the change of stroke, and the want of practice on the part of the new man soon told heavily against them, and after a most glorious exhibition of pluck, and an exertion of almost superhuman strength on the part of Shirley and his crew the hopes of St. Valence were crushed, as they saw the third boat inch by inch overhauling them, and heard the cry of bump raised when they were within fifty yards of the end of the course. Fortunately Manton was absent at Hall-time, or he would have experienced sundry feelings of annoyance, as the unpleasant word was passed along that he had been the cause of the misfortune, for it would have been next to an impossibility to repress the opinions of the men. Every one censured his conduct as most unjustifiable, and he became there and then a most unpopular man. The night was appointed for the boating supper, and there again Manton failed to put in his appearance. The remarks upon his conduct, which had before been somewhat free in the supper-room, became violent and angry. He was stigmatized as a selfish dishonorable fellow, who had, for some hidden purpose of his own, deserted his post.

Harry Shirley was quite the hero of the evening, for, though he had failed to achieve victory, every one was eager to do justice to the energy and ability which he had displayed in the management of his crew, and to his zeal and activity in behalf of the club. When, therefore, his health was proposed, the cheering was enthusiastic and the shouting terrific.

"Three cheers for Shirley!" were given over and over again with such uproarious merriment as was seldom before heard within the walls of the old college. One or two voices raised the cry of "Manton!" and the groan of execration that followed was loud and significant. There was mischief lurking in the sound. But suddenly a cry of "Shirley, Shirley!" arose; all eyes were quickly directed to one part of the table, and in an instant every voice was hushed, for Harry had risen to respond to the toast.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am much obliged to you for the enthusiastic manner in which you have drunk my health. It is almost needless for me to express my deep regret at the issue of this day's race. I had hoped that we might have been head of the river; but fortune has been against us; we have done our best; we have all strained our utmost endeavors to bring our series of victories to a glorious end. It has been no fault of ours that we have failed. I have striven to the best of my power to fulfill the trust placed in me by the members of the St. Valence Rowing Club, and I trust that I have satisfactorily discharged my duty. [Loud cheers.] I trust that next year you may be more fortunate, and no one will experience more pleasure in hearing of your success than myself. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, I have to tender my best thanks to every member of the Club for the support that has always been given to us. I am convinced that the success of the boat has been a subject of interest to all, ["Manton!"] and I shall not be saying too much when I predict a more triumphant May term for you next year. My only regret will be that I shall not be with you to share in your good fortune. Gentlemen, I propose that we drink success to the St. Valence Rowing Club."

As Harry Shirley resumed his seat, the applause on all sides was loud and prolonged; and the toast proposed by him was drunk with full musical honors. And then for a time desultory uproar ensued: the St. Valence men inveighing in the most indignant tones against Manton's defection, and the out-college men expressing their astonishment at the unexplained conduct of the delinquent. What could have induced him to adopt so sudden and so extraordinary a determination? What could have influenced a man who had always been passionately fond of rowing, so far as to make him ruin the chance of his boat getting head of the river? It certainly seemed an inexplicable mystery, and all concurred in the opinion that his line of conduct was highly reprehensible. As the evening wore on the uproar became greater; and when 12 o'clock had struck, and the out-college men had all gone, there was an ominous muttering of Manton's name. The wine was getting into the heads of the undergraduates, and was prompting them to all sorts of mischief.

Wilton, an enthusiast in the cause of rowing, who was to succeed Shirley in the captaincy, rose and gave vent to his feelings on the college grievance.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we are all St. Valence men here. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Shirley in his excellent speech dealt somewhat too tenderly with a certain member of the club, [groans,] who has been the cause of our coming to grief. Now—I wish to say ['Yes! three groans for Manton!'] that I consider his conduct contemptible. ['Gently,' from Shirley.] I consider that he has no right to treat us so shabbily. [Groans and hisses.] We ought to have an explanation. ['Yes! yes!'] I beg to move a vote of censure on Manton. My course is irregular; this is certainly only a supper meeting, but I should like a unanimous expression of disapproval of his behavior."

The storm of groans and hisses for the unfortunate Manton that followed this speech for some minutes drowned every other sound. And Shirley strove in vain to pacify his companions, or to modify their rage. They listened presently to what he said, but were by no means mollified toward the object of their hostile demonstration.

"You are too generous, Shirley," said Wilton, who had decidedly had far more wine than was good for him; "you know you would have been the last man to do such a thing."

"But Manton may have had reasons."

"Then why did he not give them?"

"The fellow should be paid out," said Blackford, one of the wildest and fastest men in the college; a man who was always in hot water with the dons; a daring, impetuous character, and of great experience in all manner of midnight frolics.

His remark immediately provoked a sympathizing shout from those around him; and Shirley, who was the coolest man of the lot, and who had more influence than any one else, at once saw that if the meeting did not break up soon, there would be some summary method adopted of conveying to Manton the indignant remonstrances of his fellow undergraduates. Now Harry was no more averse to a bit of fun than any one, but in the present temper of the men, and after the vindictive way in which Blackford had once or twice in the course of the evening spoken of the matter, he feared that, if any scheme of practical joking were projected, it might be carried too far, and that mischief might ensue.

"Don't trouble yourselves about the man," he said, trying to make the thing appear unworthy of thought. But Wilton immediately answered:

"Come, Shirley, that's too bad; you know you were as savage as any one this afternoon. Let us finish the evening well: I second Blackford's proposal to give Manton a bit of our minds, in a quiet way."

"Screw him in," said one.

"Break his windows," said a thick voice.

"No, no!" said Shirley. "Not that." He saw they were resolved upon doing something, and as he could not prevent their carrying out their plan of punishing their late stroke, he strove to change the direction, and modify the action of their schemes. "If you must have a joke, let it be a harmless one. Remember the last boating-supper and the broken windows."

"Confound the windows," said Blackford.

"Screw the beggar in, and we'll take care he shall not get out in a hurry to-morrow."

"Is old Fernley in bed?" asked one.

"Yes, his lights have been out for some time."

"Let us get to work then," said several voices.

"Mind he does not serve you as Blackford did," said Shirley, "and throw his coals down on your heads."

"We'll take care of that."

We quitted the supper-room, and descended quietly into the court. The moon was shining brilliantly, and the old ivy-covered buildings looked still and peaceful beneath its rays. There was an old legend attaching to the tower-staircase, up which Manton slept. And as I stood in the angle of the court gazing upon the gloomy side containing his windows, which were lighted up by the moonbeams, I thought of the hard-working undergraduate who was said to have hanged himself from one of those very windows, in bitter despair at his failure in the tripos on the previous day. As I stood thus musing, and only half listening to the conversation of my companions, an idea suddenly struck me, and, hardly thinking what I was saying, I called out to Blackford,—

"Hang him in effigy!"

"Bravo!" said he, instantly catching up my words, "Hang him in effigy! A capital idea! By Jove, it will look quite ghastly in the moonlight; and when the bed-makers come in the morning, they will think it is the ghost of the Tower-staircase."

I felt immediately sorry for what I had said. It was uttered on the spur of the moment, and before I had reflected on what I was about. But there was no drawing back now; everybody eagerly seized the idea, and Blackford determined that it should be carried into execution.

Harry Shirley cast a reproachful glance at me. "You should not have suggested that," he said.

"I am sorry for it, Shirley. Upon my word I don't know what made me do so, but I spoke almost thoughtlessly; I don't quite like it."

"I shall stop to see that no injury is done to Manton; I could not trust them in their present mood; they are all rather flushed, and there is no knowing what they will do, with Blackford to lead them."

Suppressing as far as possible all noise, we mounted the staircase to Manton's rooms. Our task was rendered somewhat more easy from the fact that the door was not "sported," so we entered without risk of waking him.

"Let us see if the fellow is in bed," said Blackford. And he was about to open the bedroom door, when Shirley darted forward, and, just peeping in, instantly closed the door again, and so prevented any one from going in. He at once put the first screw in, and then Blackford and Wilton drove each another, and so the door was made fast. It was utterly impossible that he should interrupt us in our further task. We then set about the more important part of the work of this night of revelry and riot. Manton was safely screwed into his bedroom, after several weak and unavailing remonstrances on his part; and was thereby effectually prevented from interfering with our plans. Blackford now enthusiastically took up the suggestion which, in a moment of thoughtless impulse, I had made. He determined that the idea should be carried into execution, and becoming more excited, by the part of the joke which had already been played, persistently urged us to complete our purpose. But the men apparently required little of this exhortation, for they were as eager as he, to hang our renegade stroke in effigy, and they all immediately called upon me to further the design which I had suggested.

"Come!" said Blackford, addressing himself somewhat roughly to me, "now let us carry out our programme. Hang the fellow in effigy! By Jove! it will be grand fun. It will look like the ghost of the Haunted Tower."

I did not like the way in which he spoke. There was something repugnant to my feelings in mention of the fate of poor H——, and I thought that we had done enough. In fact I heartily repented of my suggestion. The eye of Harry Shirley was continually and reproachfully fixed upon me; but he did not anticipate that any positive harm could come from our joke, and therefore, to a certain extent, he gave his assent to it. Table-cloths, sheets, dusters, paper, in fact everything upon which we could lay our hands were seized, and carefully thrust into Manton's flannel trowsers; a bolster was then taken from the sofa, and being swelled to a convenient size by the application of a sufficient number of sheets and table-cloths, was invested in his boating-jersey; a pair of socks, properly stuffed, with his rowing shoes on them, were fastened where the feet should be; and then the top of the bolster, being drawn tight by means of a piece of cord, was surmounted by a rowing-cap; and in few moments a perfect effigy of the stroke of the St. Valence boat was swinging from the window of the Haunted Tower; and then, when we were all leaving the room to screw up the outer door, Manton, in a somewhat louder tone of voice, said:

"Blackford! Blackford! do open the door!"

But it was worse than useless to appeal to men in such a frame of mind; and we descended the staircase somewhat more quickly than we had gone up, and then slowly and gradually dispersed to our several rooms, utterly regardless of Manton's objections to being screwed in.

"I got but little sleep that night. Why I felt that vague and restless uneasiness, I cannot exactly say, but certain it is that for more than an hour I lay awake thinking on the night's work, and the part which I had played in it. However, weariness at length got the better of the indefinite anxiety that oppressed me, and sleep came to my rescue when I was almost despairing of rest; and, though I slept but a short time, I awoke in the morning considerably refreshed by the brief interval of repose that I had enjoyed.

The recollection of the joke of the previous night immediately returned to me, and I was eager to know how far the bed-makers had been affected by the sight that must have met them on entering the college gates. However, my suspense on that score was but short-lived, for Mrs. Brown rushed breathless into my keeping-room, and commenced a vigorous attack on my bedroom door.

"Sir! Sir!" she called out in excited tones.

I feigned drowsiness, and answered in a voice that seemed to rebuke her for waking me.

"Yes! what is the matter, Mrs. Brown?"

"Oh, Sir! what did you gentlemen do last night? Oh dear! oh dear!"

And then she stopped, and it seemed as if she were crying.

I could scarcely keep from laughing; she evidently heard that I was treating it as a joke, but I said:

"Why, what is the matter, Mrs. Brown? What have you called me so early for?"

"Oh, Sir, it is dreadful, and the tower-staircase, too!"

"What is dreadful?"

"Oh! Mr. Manton has hanged himself!"

"Nonsense!" I said calmly.

"I wish it was nonsense. It *is* dreadful."

"Mr. Manton has not hanged himself. What rubbish are you talking about?"

"Oh! come and see for yourself." And then her emotion seemed to overcome her, for I could hear her sobbing and crying bitterly.

There was something in her manner, in spite of my laughter, that impressed me; and I hastily dressed myself, and leaving Mrs. Brown sobbing in my room, I went down into the court. A group of undergraduates was collected under Manton's window, and from the window was still swinging a figure. But—a shudder instantly passed through my whole frame as I looked—the figure was dressed, not in boating uniform, but in ordinary costume. There was no cap on the head; the hair was blowing about loosely in the wind; on the ground, close to where I was standing, was the effigy that we had suspended on the previous night. What did it mean? What could it mean? The first man I saw was Blackford; I seized him by the arm.

"Blackford!" I said, in hoarse tones, "what is the meaning of this?"

He turned quickly upon me.

"You should know as well as I, Wilford," he answered in a voice that I scarcely recognized as belonging to him, "perhaps better."

I felt stung to the quick, but I made no reply.

"Manton has hanged himself."

I believe that I knew perfectly well before he spoke the real state of the case, but I felt as if I wanted some one to tell me plainly.

It was but too true: there was Manton hanging from the window from which he had hanged him in effigy after the supper.

Blackford and I exchanged glances. I shall never forget the look of utter dismay upon his face, and I am sure it was fully reflected in mine. All the men who had been sharers in the screwing-in were gathered in that group, and each man's face betrayed the bitter thoughts that were harassing his mind. Fernley, the tutor, was there too, with a severe and stern countenance. Presently we roused ourselves from our apathy, and slowly and solemnly mounted the tower-staircase.

Of course the door was screwed. Fernly turned round gravely upon us.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I shall require some explanation. Last night you had your boating-supper. Was it not so, Mr. Wilford?" he said, turning suddenly upon me.

I muttered an indistinct affirmative, and then the screws were drawn, and we went into the inner room; the bedroom door was still screwed. This seemed for a moment a mystery. But on entering this room everything was explained. Manton had got out of the window, gone along the parapet to the spot where the effigy had been suspended, and after cutting down the figure had hanged himself in its place.

It would be utterly impossible to describe the feelings that rushed through my mind on this discovery; and my conscience smote me bitterly when I reflected that I had been the one who had suggested the mock-hanging, which had been carried out.

Some vague idea of responsibility involved by the result of our practical joke passed through my mind, and before I had time for reflection on the matter, I felt the grip of the officers of the law upon my arm, to arrest me on the charge of murder. With a shriek—I woke, and found Shirley standing by my bedside, shaking me.

"When are you going to wake?" he said. "I thought I should never rouse you."

"Thank God it is only a dream," I said.

"What do you mean? Get up. Fernley wants you about the Manton business."

"Where is Manton?" I asked.

"In his room. He has been suffering from heart disease for the last two days: that is why he would not row; but he did not like to tell me. He is rather nervous about it, as the doctor thinks it a bad case."

But I could not shake off the impression made upon me by my dream for some time, and the censure that I received from Fernley seemed as nothing compared with the relief experienced, that the result of the practical joke was but what might be expected.

However, the whole thing taught me a lesson; and being gated for a week for my share in the work, I became more shy of practical jokes.

When Manton's reason for not rowing became known in the college, the men repented of their harsh remarks about his conduct, though it would have been much better for him to have given his reason at the time. But he has lived to conquer the disease; but the doctor has often declared that had he, in his dangerous condition, rowed on the last night of the races, the result must have been fatal.

FORCE AND MATTER.

From All the Year Round.

Everything which we behold around us may be classed into two grand categories, namely, agents, and things which are acted on by those agents. Wherever we look or turn we behold or we feel *matter*, which would be a dead, inert, unchanging substance, were it not set in motion, transformed and vivified by the never-ceasing influences of *force*. It is Almighty Force, combined with Wisdom and Benevolence, which has molded the universe into its present state of beauty and regularity. It is the force of chemical affinity which causes the iron to rust, and the leaf to rot, and the rock to crumble into fertile soils. It is the vibrating force of radiation which causes the sun to illumine and the fire to warm us. But for the force of gravitation, the apple, detached from its parent bough, would still hang where it was, suspended in mid-air, waiting for a hand to stretch forward and take it.

The existing state of things is therefore entirely brought about by the combination of agents and of objects acted on. The hand which holds this pen is merely matter directed by a guiding mental force. However marvelously that matter may be organized, however wonderful and mysterious may be the origin and derivation of that force, one thing is certain: that in every act and motion we have force impressing and influencing matter. We have the worker and the material; the operator and the subject; the master proceeding according to law, and the passive, unresisting slave. All which constitute the majors and the minors, both of the visible and the invisible worlds. Force (and its modifications) is the mighty problem which occupies the profoundest intellects of the day.

Travel in imagination to the vast and magnificent region of South America called Brazil. Penetrate the thick forests with which its soil is densely covered, and you will fall upon groups of numerous slaves busily excavating the earth, breaking fragments off the rocks, and agitating the morsels in bowls of water. From time to time, a small pebble, apparently worthless, is carefully picked out and put aside. Hunting for this pebble, and nothing else, is the constant employment of the workmen—for the pebble is no less than the diamond, which acquires its value and brilliancy solely through the labors of the lapidary. He cuts all its facets one by one, and so brings out the luminous treasures which the rough stone held concealed.

The diamond is the image both of the human mind and of the subjects on which it brings itself to bear. Continued efforts elicit light. And, as the diamond is capable of being polished and perfected only through the instrumentality of its own proper dust, so are learning and science the results of the friction and contact of many minds, each laboring to help the other to attain greater clearness, translucency and faultlessness. This premised, we are reminded that we may call the substance of bodies *matter*, while *force* comprises the diverse causes which produce, in bodies, diverse manifestations, and are incessantly modifying their conditions and their properties.

Matter, then, is the substance of bodies—that part of bodies which manifests itself to our senses. By studying it, we discover that it is made up of little bits, of excessive minuteness, which are called molecules, or atoms. Bodies, therefore, consist of more or less considerable agglomerations of material atoms, which atoms are grouped together without actually touching each other, leaving between them intervals or interstices, called by philosophers "pores." Would you have this constitution of matter acquire in your eyes the full truth of evidence? You have only to increase in thought those intervals indefinitely, at the same time transforming the molecules into so many worlds. You have then before you a planetary system. Each molecule has become a planet; each interstice measures millions of leagues in length and breadth. But the whole system, in its integrity, is nothing but a sort of enormous body, whose different portions form one whole. There is the same relation between the exiguity of the ultimate particles of matter and the interstices which separate them, as there is between the planets and the interplanetary spaces. A group of molecules and a portion of a body may be regarded as a world. Exactly as the heavenly bodies revolve in their orbits round each other, so do the molecules of matter oscillate around their respective positions, without staying between certain limits. It is liberty restrained by law.

Prof. TYNDALL, in like manner, tells us that imagination must help us to understand the constitution of solid bodies, because the motion of their molecules, communicated by heat, however intense it may be, is executed within limits too minute, and the moving particles are too small to be visible. In the case of solid bodies, while the force of cohesion still holds them together, we must conceive a power of vibration, within certain limits, to be possessed by the molecules. We must suppose them oscillating to and fro, and the greater the amount of heat we impart to the body, the more rapid will be the molecular vibration, and the wider the amplitude of the atomic oscillations. It is the vibration of the molecules of a solid which cause its expansion when heat is applied to it. If the molecules, as is believed, revolve round each other, the communication of heat, by augmenting their centrifugal force, may be supposed to push them more widely asunder; exactly as a weight attached to a spiral spring, if twirled in the air, tends to fly away from the hand which holds it; and, as the speed of revolution is augmented, the spring stretches more and more, and the distance between the hand and the weight is increased.

When bodies are made to give forth any sound, when the fiddle-string trembles beneath the bow, when the bell vibrates at the stroke of its clapper, their atoms move in cadence, like the world in space. Between the imperceptible molecules which move within limits of infinite smallness, and the planetary globes which roll in the firmament, there is no difference. The harmony of the spheres is not an empty word. A cause keeps the molecules of a body together; the same cause prevents the heavenly bodies from parting company. That cause is a force, and it is the same force, in both cases; whether it be called cohesion when it assembles atoms, or gravitation when it groups stars in clusters.

Looking closer into the organization of matter, we shall find that force not only forms irregular aggregations of molecules, but it works with order and symmetry. Witness the phenomena of crystalization, to appreciate which we need go no further than the freezing of water and the formation of snow. Prof. TYNDALL deftly and delicately dissects a block of ice, by means of a beam from his electric lamp, pulling the crystal edifice to pieces by accurately reversing the order of its architecture. Silently and symmetrically does the electric beam take them down. Here we have a star, and there a star, and as the action continues, the ice appears to resolve itself into stars, each one possessing six rays, each one resembling a beautiful six-petalled flower. By shifting the lens to and fro, new star-flowers are brought into view, and as the action continues, the edges of the petals become serrated, spreading themselves out like fern leaves. Probably few are aware of the beauty latent in a block of common ice. Only think, continues our eloquent countryman, of lavish Nature operating thus throughout the world! Every atom of the solid ice which sheets the frozen lakes of the north has been fixed according to this law. Nature "lays her beams in music;" and it is the function of science to purify our organs, so as to enable us to hear the strain. To many persons a block of ice may seem of no more interest and beauty than a block of glass, but in reality it bears the same relation to glass that an oratorio of HANDEL does to the cries in a market-place. The ice is music, the glass is noise; the ice is order, the glass is confusion. In the glass molecular forces constitute an inextricably entangled skein; in the ice, they are woven into a symmetric web, of the wonderful texture just described.

Snow-flakes are not less curious nor less complicated in their structure. When the cold is sharp enough to cause water to congeal, each tiny droplet that hangs in the air gives birth to a slim six-sided column, terminated at each end by a six-faced pyramid. These little crystals do not remain isolated. During their descent, they cluster together, so forming star-shaped groups. Sometimes six crystals only assemble round a common centre—the simplest possible form of star; but, in the majority of cases, the crystalline associations are more numerous. On the branches of the primary star, smaller crystals are regularly disposed, and on these latter smaller branchlets still. Thus the snowy star grows more and more complicated, while every additional ramification is made in obedience to the one same law.

Our great English lecturer also tells us that snow, perfectly formed, is not an irregular aggregate of ice particles. In a calm atmosphere, the aqueous atoms arrange themselves so as to form the most exquisite figures. The snow crystals are built upon the same type as the six-petaled flowers which show themselves within a block of ice when a beam of heat is sent through it. The molecules arrange themselves to form hexagonal stars. From a central nucleus shoot six spiculæ, every two of which are separated by an angle of sixty degrees. From these central ribs, smaller spiculæ shoot right and left, with unerring fidelity, to the angle of sixty degrees, and from these again other smaller ones diverge at the same angle. These frozen six-leaved blossoms constitute our mountain snows. They load the Alpine heights, where their frail architecture is soon destroyed by the accidents of weather. Every Winter they fall, and every Summer they disappear. While they last, they assume the most wonderful variety of form; their tracery is of the finest frozen gauze, and round about their corners other rosettes of smaller dimensions often cling. Beauty is superposed upon beauty, as if Nature, once committed to her task, took delight in showing, even within the narrowest limits, the wealth of her resources.

To behold this force in action, you have only to watch the process of crystalization under the microscope—a most astounding spectacle, especially when seen with polarized light. Although the atoms themselves are imperceptible, you witness the rapid growth of their aggregation. Invisible soldiers form into visible battalions, arranging themselves regularly, as at the word of command. The same troops—that is, the same solutions—never perform by mistake the evolutions proper to others. Alum presents itself in a mass with eight equal triangular faces; sea-salt furnishes cubes; the prisms of rock crystal are equally recognizable. Minerals *have* a physiognomy, which reveals the constitution of their bodies. Chemistry tells us that bodies which are similar in form are fundamentally similar; that is, if they affect the same crystalline form, they offer a like mode of composition.

Do not these facts betray the action of a force which directs the atoms and subjects them to its law? a sort of primordial, elementary force, animating all matter, sometimes causing a simple aggregation of the molecules, sometimes arranging them in determinate order, according to the conditions in which they happen to be placed. This force, M. Hénant informs us, is called "*la force physico-chimique*;" which does not in the least help us to understand what it is, or whence derived. All we can say is, that it must originate with the Great Artificer of all things.

Advancing with his subject, our author passes on to organic matter, where he finds himself in the presence of new phenomena. Here he confidently rushes on, where abler men, without exactly fearing to tread, proceed with very cautious footsteps. Perhaps the temerity may be more apprrent than real. Organic matter, he allows, is identically the same as inorganic. It is the same matter which in turn makes a part of minerals, vegetables and animals; the same which forms the soil, the leaves, the fruits, the arteries and the brain, thus circulating through a hundred different organizations. This agrees with the teaching, that the matter of our bodies is exactly that of inorganic nature, and that there is no substance in the animal tissues which is not primarily derived from the rocks, the water, and the air.

But then comes the question of Vital Force. We know that there *is* a vital force. Consider a tree, and remember that it sprung from a seed; that from that seed there simultaneously issued, both a root, which of its own accord tended downward, and a stem, which sprouted upward; and then, that this root, by the nature of its tissue, is essentially fitted to imbibe the moisture of the earth, while the leaves are equally suited to act as lungs, which is the part assigned to them in the vegetable. You mark the appropriation of the tissue to its object, of the texture of the organ to its function.

Observe now the form of the tree, and you will be struck with its persistence. While the tree is being developed, its form remains constant at every period of its life. During the whole of its existence, sometimes very long—and, what is more, during a progressive increase—the form of the tree is faithfully preserved. No change takes place in the shape of its branches, its leaves, its flowers, or its fruits. An ash never disguises itself as an elm; an olive never assumes the costume of an orange-tree. Do men gather grapes off thorns, or figs off thistles? An oak-leaf is always the leaf of an oak, so long as that oak continues to live. It constantly displays an oak-leaf's color, shape, nature and dimensions. Whether the tree be young or old, and even if the matter of which it is constituted have been repeatedly renewed, its form suffers no modification.

The limit of stature is no less remarkable than the persistence of form. Take the poplar and the reed, though of quite different build; neither exceeds a certain height. Look at a field of wheat; the level of the surface is scarcely broken by any inequality in the length of the stems. Finally, the duration of vegetable life, the limit of its extension in time, is not less determinate that the limit of its extension in space. There are annual, biennial and perennial plants; perennials even seem to have each their own special span of life. Some exist for tens, others for hundreds, others for thousands of years.

Nevertheless, let chemists analyze the diverse specimens of vegetable organization, and they will discover the same material elements, namely, those which constitute the world of minerals. The two kindoms are constantly interchanging the same materials; the same oxygen, the same hydrogen, the same carbon, alternate, make part of minerals and vegetables. It is the same matter, so to speak, which is run into different moulds, clothes itself in divers colors, offers various outlines and dimensions. "Molecular forces determine the form which the vital energy will assume. In one case, this energy is so conditioned by its atomic machinery, as to result in the formation of a cabbage; in another case, it is so conditioned as to result in the formation of an oak." But the very same carbon may have entered into the chalk, into a fagot, into a flower, or into a fruit.

Like phenomena are more marked and evident in the organization of animals. The persistence of form is more distinctly traced, the mutations of matter are more completely apparent, the phases of life more strongly characterized. Experiments made by mixing madder with an animal's food, prove that even in solid bone there is continual change of its constituent matter during the formation, the development, and the life of bones. The same takes place in every part of an animal's body. Veins, arteries, muscles, nerves, are incessantly undergoing renovation. All those organs offer the spectacle of a continual change of the matter which constitutes their substance. An accident to the skin, after a certain time, disappears through this reparative process. During youth, its action is more energetic, and its phenomena are more apparent than in old age. Nevertheless, bones ever remain bones, and arteries continue arteries. In spite of the continual change of the elements which compose an animal's body, the form of its different organs is not altered. Slight modifications may occur; but in the animal, as in the vegetable, we observe a permanence of form. The characteristic structure remains intact.

The animal grows for a certain time, after which its development is arrested. Every living being has its appointed stature, which varies only within restricted limits. It is subject to a limit of size, like that observed in the vegetable. Finally, the animal lives. It first grows, and then ceases to grow, without, however, ceasing to live. The duration of its existence is intimately connected with the duration of its development; the longer its growth has lasted, the longer will its adult life last. Nature destroys her own handiwork at a rate of slowness corresponding to that which she employed in building it up. We again find the limit of vital duration for the animal as for the vegetable.

Notwithstanding all which, it is not a special kind of matter, but that which has already formed part of minerals, which traverses thus the frames of organized beings: drawn along, as CUVIER expresses it, in a continual vortex or current. This continual current flows in one direction, which, however complicated it may be, remains constant. While these movements of matter are being performed, while the current continues, it is evident that a force is in action. While new materials are being adapted to the body, while worn-out materials are being rejected, a force directs and regulates the incessant change. Matter plays the part of an obedient slave. Each atom is the recipient of the force, until a fresh atom comes to take its place. The permanence of the force, its unity of action, is manifested in the midst of an unceasing vortex. Matter is transient, and passes away; force remains, and is permanent.

This is the grand point to establish. Names are of very inferior consequence. M. Hénant in his lectures on Force and matter, calls *this* force vital force, holding that it is impossible to confound it with physico-chemical force. The metaphysical gauntlet here thrown down is hardly worth the picking up. At least as good authority as M. Hénant asks: "Are the forces of organic matter different in kind from those of inorganic?" and answers, "All the philosophy of the present day tends to negative the question; and to show that it is the directing and compounding, in the organic world, of forces belonging equally to the inorganic, that constitutes the mystery and the miracle of vitality."

In meddling with Spiritual, Intellectual, or Mental force, M. Hénant takes us out of our depth, and out of his own. He is right in owning that "when we endeavor to pass from the region of physics to the region of thought, we meet a problem, to seize on which transcends any conceivable expansion of the powers we now possess. We may think over the subject again and again, but it eludes all intellectual presentation. Thus, though the territory of science is wide, it has its limits, from which we look with vacant gaze into the region beyond."

FRANCIS DEAK, THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

From Once a Week.

FRANCIS (FERENCZ) DEAK, or, to give the proper Magyar pronunciation, *Day-auk*, is the most prominent man in Hungary.

He was born Oct. 13, 1803, and descends from an ancient Roman Catholic race, long settled on his family estate at Kihida, in the County of Zala. Even before KOSSUTH's influence was recognized in the patriotic and political field, the name of DEAK occupied a proud preëminence; and while the expatriation of the one has condemned him to silence and a diminished influence during the great controversy which has been carried on in Pesth, the presence of the other and his eloquent outpourings, have given him a still increasing power. If in Hungary "the great Count" is universally known to mean SZECSENYI—the noblest among the nobles, "the great Deputy" is the title which everybody applies to DEAK—the first among the citizens. His elder brother, ANTHONY, who was driven by illness from public life in 1825, introduced FERENCZ in terms of affectionate and admiring laudation, and he became the representative of his native district in the Congress which met in that year. SZECSENYI, despairing of the redemption of his country, shot himself in a Vienna madhouse in 1860. Patriotism was then called madness; but he had uttered words which have found millions of echoes: "Hungary has never been, but now shall be!"

It is not easy to realize the position nor to deal out the deserved honors which belong to that small body of patriotic men, who from 1828 to 1848 were laying the foundations of Hungary's future freedom. The reformers and regenerators of their country had to struggle, not only against the Imperial influence of the Austrian sovereign, but against the long-existing, firmly-bound, and highly-educated patrician party who held the uninformed multitudes in vassalage. The masses of the people, ignorant and inert, lent no aid for the furtherance of their own emancipation. But what is wanting in numbers to the leaders of a forlorn hope is made up by a concentrated energy; and their efforts were all the more remarkable and meritorious, as they had to give the example of sacrificing their own patrimony and privileges, and decending themselves in the social scale, for the purpose of raising others. The hundred few were to surrender the monopoly of power, that it might be distributed among the million many—among the millions who had never felt, at all events had never complained of, their own degradation. The contest lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. Proscriptions, imprisonments, exiles, persecutions in every shape pursued the patriot party; but the Diet of 1847, representing no less than fifty-four counties (comitates), surrendered, with absolute unanimity, the independence of the Hungarian people.

DEAK was only 22 years old when first nominated to the Diet. His colleagues of the Lower House were full of perplexity. A white-headed old man stood up and said, through his tears, "I have lived long enough to see the self-murder of the noble Magyar nation." DEAK uttered the words: "The most radical reform carried out to its remotest consequences."

It would be a wearying, dreary work to follow the tracks of Austrian despotism, in its reckless violations of law and of justice. Every new invasion of popular right strengthened the appetite for aggression. LOVASSY and KOSSUTH were arrested in 1837; the one died, the other passed three years in prison. In 1839 the national party in the Diet universally recognised DEAK as their leader. Concessions were made in 1840, and there seemed a truce between the King and the people.

A confederacy of the petty nobility of the district of Zala rejected Deak in 1843. It was a sad blank; but an honorable tribute was paid by the leader of the Conservative party, who said that DEAK, "the purest character in Hungary, is wanting in the Diet." In truth, the Liberals had lost their leader; but in 1847 no man was found to oppose his candidateship, and he, with KOSSUTH, was named a representative of the people. Severe illness and far travel prevented his engaging in public affairs, but on the establishment of the first independent Hungarian cabinet he was nominated Minister of Grace and Justice by BALTHANYI. His rectitude and his humanity marked all his official career, and he was one of the deputation which visited Vienna in the vain hope of averting by friendly intercourse the rupture which seemed impending.

It was indeed a vain hope. The Emperor had determined to stamp out the spirit of disaffection, and he found ready instruments at hand. The close of the year 1848 witnessed the presence of some of the most illustrious magnates of Hungary in the camp of the Austrian army of invasion, seeking conditions of peace. "I treat not with rebels," was the reply of the commander-in-chief.

Universal opinion recognizes in DEAK a man of rare intellect, deep and varied knowledge, of emphatic eloquence, indefatigable inquiry, and love of labor, and of most cordial and enduring affection. Tall and stout in person, broad-shouldered, with massy head, short hair, marked eyebrows, brown and bushy moustaches: his imposing presence is tempered by bright blue childish eyes, and a fascinating smile. TOTH says: "His sharp logic, his clear intellect, his fruitful experience, are mingled with singular moderation, unselfishness and discretion. Brilliant flashes of wit adorn his words of wisdom, and his utterances are so spontaneous, so natural, so unexpected, so ready, that his right to leadership is recognized almost as a matter of course. His influence is the legitimacy of mental superiority. He is not a light to extinguish, but rather to welcome other lights. He never wounded the self-love of another, not even of a political opponent, and a hearty "hear! hear!" from the lips of his public adversaries is a frequent tribute to his honesty. His language is truthful, thoughtful, unadorned, but fluent and flowing, and so faultless in expression as to lose nothing of its warmth and power when submitted to the severest criticism. He is the orator of peace, of order, of conciliation; always listened to because never intruding. His courage is never wanting on occasions worthy of its exercise, but he wastes it not on trifles. His policy has ever been to surrender nothing that is essential, but willingly to make the concessions which involve no such surrender; whereby the concession serves, as it often does, to strengthen the essential."

The dark days arrived, and DEAK withdrew to his domicile in Kihida, where the Austrians carried their unresisted policy. More than two thousand persons suffered on the scaffold, and ten times the number were flung into prison; while, of exiles, the published list is 4,652, consisting of the noblest in the land. Accusation and condemnation became synonymous words; neither high position nor innocence afforded any protection to those who were denounced by or to authority. How DEAK was passed over unpersecuted and unnoticed can only be attributed to the conviction that, under changed circumstances, his influence might be employed in the work of reconciliation. But it was by no dishonorable concessions that he sought to be a peacemaker. He resisted more than one appeal from Vienna by declaring that he could not recognize the legality of Austrian law in Hungary; and, on one occasion, when invited to an audience by Baron BACH—the evil genius of Hungary—who sought to win him over by flattering words, he replied, "Your Excellency must graciously excuse me. I know nothing but the Hungarian Constitution. As long as it ceases to exist, as is now provisionally the case, I have no existence." Still he pursued the even tenor of his way, passing the Winters in Pesth or in Vienna, the Summers at his country seat. He neither sought nor avoided political controversy; he knew when discreetly to be silent, when becomingly to speak. He busied himself with the interests of science and literature; yet was a nature so genial that it was said he never sat long by the side of a lady without her looking smilingly into his face, and placing her hand upon his arm—as if seeking the explanation of a riddle. SZEMERE said of him, "He is a forbidden oracle in a land accursed; none dare consult him for fear of utterance."

It has been remarked that a felicitous word, a patriotic song, a well-turned phrase, may have more permanent influence among people than strong reasonings or arbitrary laws. Such enunciations pass glibly from lip to lip; and during the period when monarchy seemed triumphant, there were many Hungarians who in calling themselves *kingly* instead of *imperial* legitimists fancied that they made a sufficient concession to the national demands. The Italian war showed that Austria's embarrassments were Hungary's opportunity; and a spasmodic action proved that, if sleeping, the Magyar spirit was not dead. Both the Doctrinaire and the Conservative party made new advances to Deák. They met with no welcoming response. It wanted the ripening of events. These events ripened into promise, and in 1860, in company with his personal friend EOTVOS, the Cultus Minister, DEAK was invited to a private interview with the Emperor.

The result decided him to quit his solitude,
[illegible]
Hungarians, became a prominent actor on the European stage. He entered eagerly upon the reforms of the local tribunals, and of the administration of the comitats. He wrote in 1861 the famous address of the Diet to the Emperor, in answer to the imperial rescript. He brought into prominent relief the ancient Hungarian laws, contending that rights and privileges, conceded to and enjoyed by the people, could never be legally withdrawn. He denied the authority of Austria to introduce her criminal code into Hungary, and insisted that the Hungarian Press should not be fettered with the chains which despotism had forged at Vienna. Elected by the capital he insisted that the Hungarian capital was the appropriate place for the assembling of the Hungarian Diet.

The Diet of 1861 was marked by violent discussions between the country party and the more moderate Liberals of the Assembly. Offended with the tone of the Emperor's address on the opening of Parliament, the Radicals were anxious to pass it over in silence, as the most becoming protest against the pretensions of the sovereign and the policy of his Austrian advisers. In this conflict of opinion DEAK rose and proposed that masterly address which carried with it the support of the majority of the contending factions. It was truthful, it was liberal, it was loyal. It was the concentration of the national voice. Bold in expression, but courteous in form, it told the sovereign that Hungary recognized no monarch but her crowned king—not an autocrat, but the sovereign power, instituted to give effect to the laws by which he was bound to the people. The recognition of the supreme authority must follow the solemn oath that promised obedience to these laws, and which should be associated with the solemnity of the coronation, that the Constitution must be defined, the absolute integrity and independence of the Hungarian Kingdom secured, that the Magyars had nothing to do with the relations which bound their King to other States, nor could other States interfere with the internal Government of the Magyar land. The Pragmatic Sanction of 1727 had clearly defined this position, while it proclaimed the legitimate sovereignty of the Hapsburg family. The abdication of FERDINAND V. as Emperor of Austria was without effect on Hungary until sanctioned by the national will; that matters of mutual interest between the Empire and the Kingdom must be submitted to the equally independent representatives of both, and that the adjoining and intimate relations which had existed for centuries between Austrians and Magyars, should insure to each all the benefits of kindly neighborhood. The address was adopted by both Houses of the Legislature.

It was received coldly at Vienna. Its suggestions were repudiated by the Austrian Diet. The Minister of State, VON SCHMERLING, passionately denouunced it a *verwirrungstheorie* (theory of bewilderment!) It was an unfortunate phrase, and sank deep into the Magyar mind. But the outbursts of impatient despotism are often the heralds of emancipation, and Hungary has now a fit answer to the proclamation of the Austrian Cabinet that the Hungarian Constitution has ceased to exist.

Whatever may be desired by the Court Party to unify the two monarchies, such a consummation can never be expected while the Magyar feeling remains redoubtable in Hungary. Union with Austria, in the sense current at Vienna, is subjugation and vassalage. The training of the Hungarian mind, the teachings of the Hungarian literature, the outspeaking of every patriot whose voice is dear to the people, all ring with the same unmistakable sound, and till the course of the Danube flows back toward the Austrian frontier there will be only one solution. The violence of the storm from Vienna may scatter the leaves and shake the branches of the old Magyar oak, but it is planted too deeply in the popular affection ever to be uprooted. The Hungarians are strong at home, strong in a wonderful unanimity; strong abroad in the moral support and encouragement of enlightened European opinion. Many there are who wait, but serve while waiting; many who watch, satisfied patiently to witness the ripening of the fruit which will be gathered in due time. Nationality is the universal desire, the universal demand. The Magyar life is too extensive to be absorbed in, too antagonistic to be amalgamated with that Austrian Empire which has been dreamt of by statesmen of the Metternich school, and who fancy they can dispose of men and their movements as a dexterous chess-player conducts a successful game.

The gathering of the Diet in 1865 was a distinct recognition of the National Independence of Hungary. Even the conservative newspapers of Vienna proclaimed the integrity and self-standing (*selbständigkeit*) of the crown of St. Stephen. Yet, in their interpretation of the "common relations" between Austria and Hungary, they have denied to the latter the rights of regulating its own finances, and settling the amount of its contingent to the military forces of the country. An independent and responsible Hungarian Minister is the demand of the Hungarian people. What Austria could in Italy never accomplish, she may effect in Hungary. Italy detested, repudiated, dismissed the Hapsburg dynasty. The Rubicon once passed conciliation or concession was impossible. Not so in the Magyar land. The Imperial family, the royal name, has a strong hold upon the popular affection; and, wisely counseled, that name may win every concession not incompatible with the substantial rights of the Magyar races. It is, indeed, a privilege when a man is found, as was MIRABEAU in France, O'CONNELL in Ireland, COBDEN in England, to be the incarnate representative of the national mind, not, of course, in all its varieties, colorings and aberrations, but as a substantial amalgamation of the great masses of opinion—and such a man does Hungary possess in FRANCIS DEAK.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Great Excitement at Wenona—Sixteen Persons Poisoned—Chicago "Prepared Flour" the Cause.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Saturday, July 28, 1866.

On Friday morning last something more than twenty persons sat down to breakfast at the Dilman House, Wenona, W. WEST, proprietor. A few minutes after the breakfast was over—not more than ten or fifteen minutes—five or six persons, including the writer, were taken with violent vomiting, and at short intervals others were added to the list, until within less than two hours sixteen persons were down, including the proprietor, Mr. WEST, a young lady, his niece, and the cook, all very sick, and several suffering intense agony from cramps and spasms. It was thought through most of the day that one, certainly, if not two of the cases, would terminate fatally, but at night it was found that all had yielded to treatment, and all were pronounced out of immediate danger. As may well be supposed, as the news spread about the village much excitement and alarm was manifested, and the people came rushing in by scores, large numbers of whom found full employment for the exercise of their kindness in the care and attention needed by the numerous sufferers who were distributed all over the town.

I think it was not till late in the day that time was found to make anything like a systematic inquiry into the cause of the disaster, and up to the time that I left yesterday morning, the opinions were pretty well settled upon the following basis: It appeared that all who partook of the warm biscuits were sick, and that all who did not eat of the biscuits escaped, thus confining the inquiry to the biscuits and the material of which they were made. Upon further inquiry it was found that no soda, saleratus or powder of any kind was used; but that they were made of "Prepared Flour," which, it was said, is largely manufactured in Chicago. It was found that when the cook went to get the flour for these biscuits, she found the flour nearly out; that she took all there was in the bottom of one sack, and, not having enough, she made up the quantity from another sack of the same kind, also nearly empty, so that really the batch was made from the bottoms of two sacks. (I mention this fact, as it is an important point in the theory agreed upon by the doctors and other who examined the case.) The theory is that the manufacturers of this "Prepared Flour" use poisonous drugs for the purpose of making it rise; that in proportions ordinarily used and when equally distributed, it might, perhaps, be harmless, but that in handling it is liable to become unequally distributed, and that an undue proportion would be likely to settle at the bottom of sacks or other vessels in which it was kept.

The citizens of Wenona are thoroughly aroused in this matter, and express a determination to have the subject investigated, and if the manufacturers of "Prepared Flour" are using a deadly poison to give it the much vaunted quality of self-rising, they think it is time the public were put upon their guard.

I have a small quantity of the flour of which these biscuits were made in my possession for the purpose of chemical tests, and which will be submitted without loss of time.

FREAK OF A NUN—A FEARFUL JUMP—THE GIRL MISSING.—On the express train from Cleveland, on Saturday morning, were two "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," recently arrived in this country from France, on a visit to their kin sisters of this city. One of the Sisters was constantly and intensely fearful of danger to the train, as she had, according to the statement of her pious companion, even in France, always labored under premonitions of danger aboard the railroad cars, and was otherwise excited and restless, evidently from some morbid mental distress. When a short distance this side of Morrow, about 3 o'clock in the morning, the sufferer asked to be conducted to the saloon, which was done by her friend, who waited outside for her return. Not making her appearance, the Sister opened the door, and found she had made her way through the window, while the train was going at an average speed, and sprang off. Though the train had traveled several miles before it could be stopped, the very gentlemanly conductor, Mr. C. G. MAC, backed the train at a slow rate, while a diligent search was being made for the unfortunate woman, but without the desired result. The conductor then sent word by telegraph to Morrow and the surrounding country to search for the unfortunate Sister, who, as is now reasonably certain, was much hurt in her leap, but wandered off into the country. Both the sisters had attracted the attention and sympathy of all the passengers, and it is hoped that the wanderer will soon be heard from.—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 31.*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GEN. ROUSSEAU TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Facts Connected with His Resignation—His Affair with Representative Grinnell—The General has No Regret for His Conduct.

Gen. Rousseau has issued an address to his constituents, which he is circulating through his Congressional District in pamphlet form. It opens thus:

To my Fellow-Citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky:

I think it due to you, as well as myself, to place the facts connected with my resignation before you in a more connected form than you have been enabled to have them in the brief, detached, and often, partisan statements of the press.

I should have conveyed all I now wish to say to you in a parting speech in the House of Representatives, if I had been permitted to make that speech.

You will see from the extracts which I add as an appendix to this address, that relate to the proceedings of the House on the day of my resignation, and which I copy from the *Congressional Globe*, that I in vain attempted a personal explanation, which was designed to unfold the motives that actuated me in the punishment of Mr. Grinnell.

To do this it was manifestly necessary that I should give the history of the whole affair, the essential part of which was the provoking conduct of the member from Iowa; while, at the same time, the manner in which my case had been prosecuted by certain gentlemen on the floor of the House was obviously proper to be stated in connection with the facts in the case, as conclusively showing that the mode of that prosecution by those who were as well judges as accusers was unfair and unjust to me personally, and also the establishment of an unworthy congressional precedent.

With those who personally know Mr. Grinnell, in and out of Congress, what he could say as an individual would be scarcely worth attention; but as a Member of Congress, a Representative who uttered the obnoxious sentiments of men of more note, and remembering that these sentiments go upon the records of the nation, his remarks were entitled to the same consideration.

It was this that prompted me to give my attention to his repeated assaults upon the people of Kentucky, as well as myself.

He calls himself a man of peace, yet shows himself, in his attacks upon Kentucky and her Representatives, to be a blusterer who sought occasions to place himself on the journals of Congress as a wanton and voluntary libeler and assailant.

Gen. Rousseau then quotes the colloquy between Mr. Trimble and Mr. Grinnell, which took place last February, and says:

This was the beginning of the trouble with that pestilent member (Mr. Grinnell.) He impudently tells the nation, and yourselves in particular, that your laws are barbarous, monstrous and damnable, and such as would be a dishonor to the most barbarous nation on the face of the earth; and that you are no better than your laws, and asks why you do not repeal them and show that you have honor in your hearts.

Now, let us analyze this accusation. Your laws are barbarous, monstrous, and damnable, and would dishonor the meanest and most ignorant savages, and you, being no better than your laws, would consequently disgrace even such a people; while you are inferentially accused of wanting what is always accorded to savages, some sentiment of honor in the human heart, and that you could only aspire to a claim to some honor in the Kentuckian heart by repealing your monstrous and damnable laws.

At this time I was not in my seat and heard none of this tirade. Judge Trimble could not refrain from interrupting the flow of his torrent of billingsgate, and you have seen what passed between them. Smarting under the manifest effort of Mr. Grinnell to turn the discussion into a personal dispute, he gave him a fair opportunity to disclaim such a purpose.

A just man who sought no quarrel would at once have disavowed such intention. But Grinnell replies: "My questions are personal, and could not be otherwise." Personal, how? Why, of course in the sense attributed to them by Judge Trumbull. "And," said the Judge, "Your denunciations of the State of Kentucky—were they personal?"—again offering an opportunity to Grinnell to disclaim a desire to offend, by saying he did not intend to be personal; but instead of that he insolently affirms that he is denouncing "wrong and oppression and wickedness and crime." And yet this man calls himself a man of peace. He insults your State and your people, and declines to disclaim his purpose to do so when repeated opportunities are presented.

The General then traces the development of the quarrel, and says:

The immediate provocation which caused his castigation occurred on the 11th of June. On that day I made a speech on the floor of the House, and attempted to repel the attacks made by several members upon the President, and those who favored his policy, as well as assaults upon the Southern people only because they were Southern, and alluded to Grinnell and his slanders upon my State and myself. Thereupon Grinnell, though a man of professed peace and Christian meekness, became greatly enraged. His frenzy was not relieved until he had delivered himself of the abusive harangue, which, having been recently published in the Kentucky newspapers, you have doubtless seen, and in which there was nothing of manner or matter within reach of his capacity to which he did not resort in order to insult and provoke me. The whole thing was an unparalleled scandal to parliamentary proceedings. He was vociferous and blatant, and sheltered from instant responsibility by the rules of the House and my forbearance, which was the result of my representative position on the floor of the House, fierce and defiant.

I have said that his manner was vociferous and blatant; and thought not parson-like, still it was the pugilistic style of the hard-headed patriarch of a flock; not, however, the flock

"Assembled by the bell—
Encircled to hear with reverence
The exposition of the Holy text,"

but his manner on this occasion was rather that of the combative head of a pastoral assembly of four-footed innocents, in placid view of which the patient shepherd

"Holds his quiet sway,
While rams and ewes and little lambs browze near,
And gentle lambkins cunningly do play."*

He was making a "personal explanation." It was no debate. He discussed no question, and he did not arise to do so, but obtained leave of the house to speak of matters personal to himself, and necessary to his defence. That is what a personal explanation means. During this irritating and insulting harangue, two feeble attempts were made to call him to order; But these calls scarcely interrupted for a moment the tirade, and he went on to the end. The Speaker sat in his chair, and looked serenely and smilingly on; and if he did not enjoy the scene, he certainly made little effort to check it. I bore the infliction as well as I could, resolving that whatever might occur the matter should be set right. This happened on Monday, and up to Thursday evening no apology was offered by Grinnell, nor were any steps taken by any member of the House to vindicate its dignity and punish him for this gross violation of its privileges, and especially of those of your representative. Thus abandoned by those whose duty it was to protect me, I felt that my remedy, if I had any, was in my hands alone.

And so I rattanned Grinnell. He unresistingly received the castigation, and repeatedly said it was "all right," and promptly assured me that he did not wish to hurt me. Afterward, however, he pretended that the reason he did not resist was that he was afraid of assassination. He was not much injured, though he swore before the Committee that he was crippled in his left shoulder and hand by the rattanning, and could not use them.

A great deal has been said about the disparity in physical strength between us. Now, Grinnell is physically one of the strongest men in Congress. He is not tall, but must weigh about 180 pounds, and there are not three stronger men on the floor of the House than he. On the day after his castigation, he was boasting to Speaker Colfax of his powers, and what he could have done if he had chosen on the occasion. A great deal has also been said of persons present at the time of the assault, and my accusation was greatly magnified by parading the fact that some of those present had pistols. Ridiculous as it was, some charged that it was intended to assassinate Grinnell. Col. Pennybacker was the only person who knew my purpose to rattan Grinnell. No one else knew anything about the matter, and of course could make no preparation for it. And yet Pennybacker, Grigsby and McGrew, the two latter of whom were utterly ignorant of, and took no part in, the thing, were ordered to be arrested and brought before the House for punishment. I asked Col. Pennybacker to go with me, simply to see and afterward tell what had occurred.

My case was fiercely prosecuted by Banks and Garfield and Wilson, and there are some incidents connected with it which I cannot pass over in silence. Ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Wilson, of Iowa, went before the Committee to prosecute me and prepare a case, which, as my judges, they were afterward to decide in the House. When the Committee met, Boutwell asked permission to appear for Grinnell instead of Wilson, who was absent for the moment. And so Boutwell appeared, and questioned and made suggestions in the case, and afterward Wilson took his place—when Boutwell retired. When the stenographic reporter, who took down the proceedings as they occurred, presented the record to the Committee, at its next meeting, I found that Boutwell's name was omitted, and the questions they had asked, and the suggestions he had made in the progress of the investigation, were attributed to him and Wilson. On asking the reporter how it was the record was thus mutilated, he replied that Messrs. Boutwell and Wilson had prevailed upon him to leave out Boutwell's name, saying that it was unnecessary to insert it. The intention doubtless was to relieve the case from the appearance of persecution, and withhold the fact, on the record at least, that both Boutwell and Wilson had taken part in the prosecution. Here was Boutwell, an Ex-Governor of a State, and Wilson, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not members of the Committee appointed to investigate my case, but volunteers in the matter, both men of position and influence, appearing before the Select Committee to arouse their passions, preparatory to a calm and dignified and just and fair examination and decision of it when it should come into the House! Now, this mutilation of the record, leaving out Boutwell's name, with a view of relieving the prosecution of a little weight, was not only an outrage upon justice and a fraud upon the House, but it was, in fact, an offence hard to describe by a milder expression than one which classes it as moral forgery. The object was to falsify the history of the case, and take from it some of the odium that would attach to it, by such evidence being spread before the public of the eagerness of two of the most prominent men of the House to harass me—a zeal that would not permit of their waiting till my case properly came up before them, but prompted them to pursue me in advance before the Committee.

When the Committee had closed its investigation, and were on the point of leaving the room, the reporter remembered that Mr. Wilson had appeared in the case for Mr. Grinnell, and asked in what capacity his name should go upon the record. I said, "As counsel, of course." Wilson said "No," and one of the Committee suggested "as the colleague and friend of Mr. Grinnell;" whereupon Wilson drew from his pocket a paper, saying: "Well, I am here in obedience to a summons; here is the subpœna. He did not say his name should be inserted in the record as a witness, but I leave it to others to decide what he really meant by the suggestion.

Ah, Mr. Wilson, you essayed to falsify the record by leaving Boutwell's name out of the case as one of my prosecutors, and now are you willing to drop your character as prosecutor and assume the innocent and inoffensive one of a witness? And after all this you undertake to lecture me on the proprieties of Congressional and social life!

In the discussions on the floor Banks, Garfield and Wilson made speeches, and prosecuted me as if I had been guilty of a high felonious crime. Garfield's speech was vociferous and fierce, exhibiting great passion, and would have been in character with a "shyster" in a police court of the City of New-York. He arose, proclaiming his friendship for Grinnell and myself, and promising, therefore, that he could have no feeling in the matter, and yet, like an actor hired to pump up passion, began at once, "snorting himself into a rage," and raved through the case as if his life, the spoils of office, or the life of his party depended upon convicting me. In the midst of his speech a trivial fist fight occurred somewhere in the basement of the capital, and he lugged an account of that into his argument in a tragic and incendiary manner "as a brutal and bloody assault," which, he seemed to infer, called for my immediate punishment. And thus we see a late soldier, a General of the army, standing on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, and attempting to influence its judgment in the trial of a brother member, by creating a sensation and arousing the passions of his hearers by an exaggerated detail of a contemptible matter that should never have been heard of in that body, an affair which would hardly have disturbed a tea-party of old maids.

But all this, as well as his gratuitous denunciation of a former brother soldier, was of course prompted by his "friendship" for me. Save me from all such friends and friendship! On the instant of his announcement of the fist fight as a "bloody and brutal outrage," Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, with shivering limbs and tremulous voice, and finely acted artistic emotion, introduced a resolution that the young man, victor in the tremendous fisticuff below, should be arrested and held for punishment by the House. The effect of this was dramatic in the extreme; men's faces paled, and many seemed to think that the world demanded an instant victim. The resolution was adopted and the arrest of the pugilist ordered. This terrible interlude over, the partisan friends of Grinnell grimly but triumphantly proceeded in the immense work before them. I looked on with some surprise, but more of amusement, at this flurry caused by Garfield's efforts at dramatic effect upon the Radical portion of the House.

The case went on: Garfield insisted that the House had in fact protected me. This remarkably steep statement was made with all Grinnell's slanders and billingsgate before him, coupled with the fact that but two feeble efforts were made on the part of the House to stop his tongue, which efforts ended as they began. How any gentleman could be so far biased as to see the thing in that light I cannot tell, but I venture the assertion that there was not a member on the floor who agreed with Garfield in that statement. The records of the House show it to be ridiculously false.

Garfield perverted my actions and misconstrued my conduct whenever he alluded to either. He even turned against me the candor and frankness with which I submitted to the Committee every fact within my knowledge touching the affair. I had no concealments, and so told the Committee; and they appreciated the fact, although Mr. Garfield did not. Incapable of understanding a generous action, and judging others by himself, he was pleased to hold what was intended and offered as respectful submission to the Committee was impudence and defiance on my part. Grinnell swore before the Committee of Investigation that he caught me by the collar before I touched him with the rattan, to prevent me from drawing a weapon. All who witnessed the affair (as well as myself) know this to be false, as I had no weapon. I questioned Grinnell particularly on the point, to lay a foundation for contradicting him, and was, at the time, forced to make several allusions to the moment of striking, and what was said and done within the moment, which was construed by Garfield into a parading on my part of the rattanning. Yet nothing was further from my mind, and there is no evidence that I had any such purpose. He railed at me also as being contumacious, for not apologizing to the House, as if I had anything to apologize for. The apology should have come from the Speaker of the House, and from Garfield as a member of it. In fact, whatever I had said or done was misunderstood or misrepresented by Garfield. He seemed impressed with the belief that the case was one in which he was called upon to play the pettifogger, and display his ingenuity in the quirks and twirls of disputation, regardless of right.

The General then sketches the proceedings in his case and says:

"Gen. Banks sat in solemn silence and looked on, with a countenance of great gravity and wisdom, during the harangue of Wilson, and even during the magnificent dramatic effort of Garfield to achieve a flurry caused by the announcement of a fist fight; but finally, after the previous question—which cuts off all reply—was call and seconded, arose to take his part in the mighty affair. His voice, cultivated and attuned to that of an ambitious baritone, lacking only the Italian melody and finish, rang out in full but unvarying and monotonous notes, and penetrated every nook and corner of the amphitheatred halls, resounding back from the furthest galleries, and heard by everybody in and about the building, except, perhaps, by the two chaps engaged in the sanguinary fist fight in the basement of the Capitol. The General was eloquent, and, like Garfield and Wilson, ever strong on the stronger side. In true tragedian style he informed the House that this was a momentuous period in our history. The House did not know, but I happened to be informed as to what he alluded. I had been told that before the Committee he contended that as the Southern representatives would soon be again in Congress, it behooved the House to set an example and make a precedent in my case that would deter them in all time to come from resenting any offences, or supposed offences, that might be offered them. Brave Mr. Banks! you must sacrifice an humble man like myself to throw a shield around you and those like you, to protect you in all future time! How much better and easier would it be to treat men, North and South, like gentlemen, and thus avoid any, the least possible difficulty. You were not ignorant of Grinnell's offences when you made that unjust and sectional appeal. And you will never accomplish your purpose, Mr. Banks, in the way you propose. You may pile mountain high the paper and parchment on which these protecting laws and resolutions and precedents are written, but they will not be the least impediment in the way of the retributive arm of an honorable man, North or South, whose feelings are insulted and outraged, and whose character is defamed. Although I grant you it may be proper enough for the pharasaical of your party to avail themselves of the constitutional privileges of debate to malign and blacken the characters of their political opponents.

But Mr. Banks ended, and the House decided to reprimand me. They were not content with a mere resolution of reprimand, but insisted upon what they considered the degradation of summoning me before the bar of the House, there to be publicly censured; and this was pressed by Banks and the rest under the excusable if not justifiable circumstances of my case, with a persistence that more resembled ill-will than a mere effort to attain justice. During all these proceedings. I was silent, because I felt it indelicate to take part in my own trial.

My case was finally called up for the execution of the sentence. I then asked permission to make a personal explanation. Leave was granted, and I began, but was stopped at every turn, as out of order, by the very men who had held that Grinnell's billingsgate speech was chaste and orderly, and in accordance with parliamentary rules. After repeated and frivolous interruptions, finding it impossible to speak of the only matter about which I had anything to say, I gave up the effort. But I had resolved that whatever might befall me as a private man, Mr. Speaker Colfax should not have the opportunity to reprimand my constituents through me; so I resigned my position as a Member of Congress, holding myself ready, personally, to receive the punishment awarded by the House. It was, by many members, thought that my resignation would render unnecessary, if not improper, any further proceedings in the premises. This seemed to be the opinion of the Chairman of the Committee, Hon. Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, who moved my discharge from the custody of the House.

And here occurred another flurry, exceeding, if possible, that caused by the announcement of the fist fight in the basement. Alarm and disappointment were pictured on the faces of my persecutors. The confusion for some moments was intense. Members started from all sides to their feet, and vociferated at each other and at the speaker. Some ran after books of law, and others, in discordantly clashing tones, shouted rather than read precedents from law-books and Congressional records. The erect and energetic Chairman, in his inaudible efforts to keep order—hammering away with his mallet—was quite as impotent over the disturbed crowd as an automatic figure would have been, or a toy speaker pounding on a toy desk.

Perhaps the victim might escape! Rousseau, although censured in fact by the action of the House, might, after all the trouble and fuss, get rid of the hanging and quartering that were set down for him in the bill, and which the zealous prosecutors came there to witness, and which some of them predicted he would run away from and avoid. The delight might not be experienced of seeing the victim march up with the sergeant-at-arms and be reprimanded, like a culprit, at the bar of the House. Radical piety could no more brook to be thus baffled than could Shylock in the play, or the good people of the old days, when intent in drowning a witch or burning a heretic. In fact, the scene was not unlike Pope's description of an excited spinster:

"Then flashed the vivid lightning from her eyes,
And screams of horror rend the affrighted skies;
Not louder shrieks to pitifying heaven are cast
When husbands or when lap-dogs breathe their last."

The punishment was awarded me as an official, as a member of Congress, and not as a private man. That was the sentence, the judgment of the House, and they had really no right to punish me as an individual under the written sentence, of which the description of my person as a member of Congress was an essential part. But neither right nor justice, law nor propriety, nor any other consideration, could induce them to forego the pleasure of inflicting what they seemed to think a scape-goat or sacrificial performance upon me; and so I was to be reprimanded—the juvenile fist-fight in the basement having been, meanwhile, suppressed, and the belligerents being safe in custody, by an imposing and solemn order of the House! During this commotion I was sitting in the lobby, watching the Speaker of the House, and observing him indicate to the Sergeant-at-arms that he should conduct me to the bar, I arose and walked promptly and quickly in front of the Speaker's chair and received the famous reprimand, thus saving myself what was intended to be, and what I should have felt the humiliation of being, conducted to the bar of the House in custody of its officer. And thus ended the affair. Banks, and Garfield, and Wilson and the like did what they could to add to Grinnell's efforts to degrade me. They would have expelled me; they tried their best to expel me. Failing in that, they would accept nothing less than a public reprimand at the bar of the House from the Speaker. But the circumstances of the case justify me to rejoice in the fact that the same record which will show 100 years hence that I was assailed, insulted and defamed by the wanton and craven attack of Grinnell, must preserve also the evidence that he quietly and unresistingly submitted to the lash as a punishment for his offence; and that I was compelled to my conduct by every appeal of self-respect and honor, on account of the dereliction of Congress to vindicate its privileges when they were assailed by the libellous tongue of the member from Iowa.

I cannot close without tendering my thanks to those of my friends who were silent, as well as those who spoke on the occasion, and especially to Messrs. Raymond and Hale, of New-York, Republicans, and Messrs. Hogan, of Missouri, and Johnson and Boyer, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Aaron Harding, my colleague, Democrats, for their efforts in my behalf. And no less to Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, who, though he insisted—and conscientiously, I know—on my punishment, yet whose bearing throughout was fair and just, and generous; nor can I omit to acknowledge the spirited, magnanimous and eloquent appeal of Mr. Delano, of Ohio.

You have thus, fellow-citizens, a general conversational account of what occurred, and I have returned to you the trust you confided to me. I have no regret for my conduct in the matter. I would have chastised Grinnell at every hazard, and I would do it again to-morrow, under similar circumstances. No man shall ever insult, with impunity, my people or myself, and on this issue I submit the case to your hands.

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*Grinnell is an extensive sheep-grower.

Address of Hon. J. B. Grinnell to his Constituents.

From the Iowa State Register, July 28.

Since the trial of Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, for his personal assault, is concluded, I regard it as due to my constituents that they should know that I never, even by implication, questioned the courage of any Union soldier or General. Also that a vote of censure to myself was never proposed by the Committee, and no Republican, as far as I know, on the final disposition of the case, voted even a disapproval of myself. By a confusion of names, the Hon. H. Price is represented as speaking for Mr. Rousseau. So far from this, he charged Rousseau with making the assault in debate. The delicate regard of my colleagues I shall never forget, and the arraignment of my assailant, by Mr. Wilson, was in a speech which created a profound sensation. In this connection I may give a few circumstances explanatory, and the material facts which I have not seen collated.

Several months since I defended the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which was reported by a Committee of which I was a member, and criticised the remark twice made by Mr. Rousseau, that he had said, if arrested by an officer of the Bureau as others had been, that, when at liberty, he would kill the officer. My casual reply, that I thought he disgraced his State, and uttered a statement unworthy an American officer, seemed to be approved by the House, and not only the Press, but many officers of high rank have joined in condemning the remark as unsoldierly and brutal in the extreme. This was followed on his part by unparliamentary language which I did not repel. Two months later, in contravention of all the proprieties of gentlemen belonging to the same legislative body, he applied to me degrading epithets, calling Hon. Thaddeus Stevens a "miscreant," on the concurrent testimony of reporters, of which I took no notice.

On the 11th of June he made a set political speech on reconstruction, and, as if desirous of a personal conflict, called Speaker Colfax by name seventeen times, in violation of the rules of the House, derisively mentioning his visit to Brigham Young, and Brigham's wives. He invited a quarrel with a gentleman from Illinois, of whom he spoke in unbecoming language, and then remarked, "and last and least of all things, and everybody, I will give a moments attention to the gentleman from Iowa." Having charged me with words I never uttered he refused to yield for an explanation, and concluded with the remark that he "did not believe a member in the House believed a word I said." Members all about me regarded his studied and personal insult one which I could not let pass, and unpremeditatedly, I repelled his language, not with epithets, nor with the charge of cowardice, as has been said, even by implication. He had before said, "I cannot allow the gentleman to become the defender of the troops from the Free States," although the valiant soldiery of my district exceeded the number of voters in his, and added an impeachment of my patriotism: "I only wish that the gentleman from Iowa had been willing to be present to witness their deportment in time of battle." In the House he had asked of a member, "What did you do to put down the rebellion beside make speeches?" We were designated as "stay-at-home patriots," and his professed leadership of brave Iowa regiments I did not assent to as a fact, while his championship of their cause was offensive to many of our intelligent and war-worn soldiers. Enjoying the distinction of being the only General in the House not voting with the Union Party, and singular and alone of the fifteen Generals whom I have heard refer to personal military service, it is easy to perceive whether he had not set his military statue on a pedestal, and by personal assumption invited criticism.

Mr. Rousseau rejoined, and as if satisfied, or stung with the conviction of his wrong, used this language in conclusion: "I hope now that I have heard the last of the member from Iowa. I hope I shall never have occasion to refer to the subject again. Whatever glory he has gained in this contest, I am content he should wear." The evidence of this pacific feeling was incontroverted up to the fourth day after his speech, when I was assaulted on the portico of the Capitol, after refusing to make an apology to him, insisting that he was the agressor in debate.

The occasion I deem well represented by Gen. Garfield in argument for expulsion thus: "Gen. Rousseau began an assault in words—he was replied to in kind, and, having the last word, professed himself satisfied, but, after four days' waiting, resumes the subject with blows, not satisfied with his words."

If there were mitigating incidents in this assault, non-partisans have failed to observe them. It was without warning, and partook nothing of the chivalrous and honorable, or of the old knightly challenge with the profer of a weapon of defence, but was rather the surprise of the unarmed alone, by a professional pugilist, flanked by a trio of comrades armed with deadly weapons for any emergency.

With reference to myself, it will quite suffice my purpose to say that I did not flee, being unconscious of wrong. With a forecast which deterred me from the returning of blows in the frowning presence of "walking arsenals" under the vinous excitement of the hour, and unambitious of a victor's wrath in a brawl, I had rather face the suspicion of timidity than the frowns of true friends, or the self-reproach which would follow the belieing of cherished professions or a ministry to the spirit of revenge. I could not assent to the proffer of Iowa soldiers of rank that the mask of bravery illustrated by a cane be stripped off an assailant by "the code of honor," nor was I willing that on the currents of my blood, unheated by anger, armed like conspirators against liberty of speech and life, should flow down from obscurity into more ignominious notoriety.

Truly yours, J. B. GRINNELL.

Meeting at Blackshear, Ga.

ADDRESS OF GEN. GORDON.

A meeting was held at Blackshear, Ga., July 27, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Gen. J. B. Gordon presided, and made an address, of which the following is the substance:

"Never in my judgment, gentlemen, since the Convention of 1787, has one been called, upon the deliberations of which depended so much for weal or woe, not only of our beloved South, but of the American people; and he who goes to the Convention in Philadelphia with any less sense of his responsibility than was felt by the fathers of the American Constitution on that memorable occasion, falls, I think, far short of the measure of the patriot for the occasion. If the deliberations of that Convention do not result in good, (and I fear we are not warranted in indulging the most sanguine expectations of this,) then I can see at present no hope of relief from any other source; then is confirmed the power of those who maliciously misrepresent us as a people, and who would continually add to our social and political humiliation. Oh! who can tell the length and the breadth, the height and the depth of fiendish Radical hate? Confirm these men in their ill-gotten power, and lost in our day and generation is the equality of the States; lost, forever lost, is constitutional government; lost is the South; liberty is lost.

And it is this sense of danger ahead, this fear of the loss of liberty among themselves, which has aroused the thinking men of the North, and prompted the call for the Convention at Philadelphia. We cannot suppose that these men are actuated by disinterested regard for us of the South; but if in the grand battle for the preservation of Constitutional Government among themselves, we, by invitation, become parties to the triumph, then to us, as well as to them, will belong the reward of victory.

This invitation to unite with them for the preservation of Constitutional Government, alike dear to them and to us, has been given. Let us accept it, for if we refuse, our conduct will be construed by the Radicals as evidence of hostility to the Government, and by Conservatives as churlish and inexcusable indifference."

Gen. Gordon then urged the necessity of sending the best men to the Philadelphia Convention, and said:

"I can respect and honor a brave, manly and consistent foe—a man who, like Andrew Johnson, led by his convictions of duty to the Government, fought us first and fought us last, and who, now that the strife with us is ended, heroically endeavors to save from the hands of those who have broken and dishonored it the fragments of that Constitution of which he is the rightful custodian. I can even honor the brave men who, in a cause they believed just, met us for four long years upon fields of blood. But for him among us who could look with indifference upon our beloved South, as she bled at every pore, or can now sing his hallelujahs over her blasted hopes and desolate homes, my loathing and contempt is unutterable. Such are not the representative men to be intrusted with our faith and honor. Such men have only our contempt, and cannot command the confidence or respect of the true men of the North.

Gentlemen, I may not in this connection be accused of imprudently publishing private conversation, when I state that *the distinguished soldier who commands the armies of the United States recently declared in my presence that he had told the people of the North that the men of the South upon whose pledges they could most sincerely rely were the soldiers of our armies.* These, and the men who were true to us in whatever sphere they were called on to act in the late struggle, are those who command the respect and confidence of the thinking men of the North. And here let me remark that if I were called upon to select from those at the North who opposed us the men who would give to the South the largest measure of justice and equality, I would unhesitatingly take them from the soldiers of her armies. Those are not the men who revile you, and persecute you, and buffet you, now that you cannot buffet them again. It is the Stevenses, the Sumners and the Forneys—that pusillanimous battalion of warriors who, lest they should be engulfed in it, gazed at the red tide of war from afar, and who, now that we have surrendered, are incapable of magnanimity to a brave and honorable and fallen foe. These are the men who, like the skulking soldiers, leaving their places in line in the hour of battle, and following in the rear of victorious battalions, rob and mangle with fiendish malignity the enemy's dead and dying. These are the men whose wicked and selfish designs against constitutional Government and against liberty, the President and the conservative men of the North seek to thwart. For this purpose the friends of the Constitution at the North have invited us to meet them in council in the City of Philadelphia.

Let us send to meet them our best and wisest—our *representative men*—and may a merciful God preside over their deliberations, and incline their hearts to 'justice, wisdom and moderation.'"

The Convention then took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M.

Three o'clock P. M.—On the reassembling of the Convention, the Convention proceeded to the election, by ballot, of delegates and alternates, which resulted in the selection of Hon. W. B. Fleming, of Chatham, as delegate, and Col. A. F. McIntyre, of Thomas, as alternate and Gen. John B. Gordon, of Glynn, as delegate, and Major P. C. Pendleton, as alternate. A few votes were cast for other gentlemen, but the vote for the gentlemen named was subsequently made unanimous.

Col. Thompson, of Chatham, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It will be inexpedient to convene the district delegates for the election of delegates for the State at large to the Convention at Philadelphia previous to the meeting of that body; and.

Whereas, the Convention of the Fourth Congressional District have elected as delegates to said Philadelphia Convention Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, Hon. Abraham H. Chappell, and Hon. D. A. Walker; and Hon. David Irwin, Hon. W. Hope Hull, Hon. Wm. Law, and Hon. Carlton B. Cole as alternates, and ask the concurrence of the other District Conventions in this action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention ratify said election of delegates and alternates for the State at large.

On motion of Col. Styles, of Brook, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, This this Convention declines the expression of any opinion indicating the course to be pursued by the delegates elected, in the Philadelphia Convention, further than to ask them to represent us faithfully and to the best of their good judgment.

On motion of Col. Styles, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Florida and the Convention.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. WALKER.

Gov. Walker, of Florida, has issued the following unofficial proclamation:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 23, 1866.

Having received satisfactory evidence that the constitutional Union people of the State of Florida, who favor the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, comprising the almost entire voting population of the State, desire to be represented in the National Constitutional Union Convention that will convene in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, and that, on account of the want of time, and to save the expense and inconvenience of meeting in State Convention, they advise that their delegates to said Convention be appointed by myself. Now, therefore, I do hereby appoint the following persons to be delegated to said convention, to wit:

From West Florida—B. D. Wright, O. M. Avery, George Walker, George S. Hawkins, F. R. Pitman, J. L. Dunham.

From Middle Florida—J. B. Love, Robert Davidson, W. Call, J. L. McKibbin, George W. Scott, R. H. Gamble, M. D. Papy, Thomas Randall.

From East Florida—F. McLeod, T. O. Holmes, J. B. Dawkins, M. Solano, John Stephen Maxwell.

From South Florida—William Marvin, W. C. Maloney, James Gettes.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, on this the day and year first above written.

DAVID S. WALKER.

The *Floridian*, in commenting on this proclamation, has no hesitation in saying the delegation constitutes a fair representation of the existing political sentiment of Florida. Three of them, Senator Marvin, Senator Call and Representative McLeod, are the gentlemen chosen to represent Florida in the Congress of the United States, though up to the present time prohibited by the Radical majority from taking their seats. Of these, Senator Marvin, all the time an uncompromising Union man, left the State soon after the passage of the ordinance of secession, only to return as Provisional Governor after the termination of the war. Messrs. Call and McLeod, though not original Secessionists, nevertheless, after the State had acted and the issue was made, elected to abide her fate. Of the other gentlemen we need say nothing. All agree in supporting the policy of President Johnson, and in desiring the restoration of the Union.

A Tolerant Spirit Needed.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

In less than a fortnight from this time the great Convention will be assembled at Philadelphia. Every State of the Union—those that are in, and those that, according to the ruling of the Radicals, are out—will be represented. There has been no such gathering for years as this will be, and we augur for it the most favorable results. *The fact that it is bitterly opposed by extreme men in both sections, proves that it is exactly what the country needs in this great crisis of her fate.* Calm, dispassionate, thoughtful men, who see clearly the danger to which we are exposed, having been animated by a common purpose, will meet together and discuss in proper temper, we trust, those great measures of public policy that are essential to union and harmony. They will know that the eyes of the whole country are upon them, and that to them is committed the solemn task of bringing order out of the confusion that now exists. We cannot believe that they will do anything to embarrass the question of restoration, and shall therefore expect to see them act in a spirit of enlarged patriotism, ready to hail as a brother and co-worker every man who is favorable to peace and Union, under the Constitution, as it is. Any other spirit evinced by the majority of the Convention will defeat the whole object they should have in view, disappoint the hopes of the country, and remand us all to the fierce sway of Radicalism. The fate of the Charleston Convention will be that of the one to assemble at Philadelphia, unless wiser counsels prevail and a tolerant spirit be manifested. But, let us gather lessons of wisdom from the past and avoid the errors of those who, by their own dissensions, permitted such untold and unimagined evils to come upon the country. Let bygones be by-gones; and, in that case, the chief cause of previous troubles being removed, there can be no barrier to prevent moderate men of all sections from acting together for the overthrow of the great enemy, and the restoration of peace, order, fraternity and the Constitution. We have an almost unshaken faith that such will be the result of the great gathering of patriots from all sections that is soon to be witnessed in the Quaker City.

The Right Spirit.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, certainly betrayed the right kind of spirit in regard to the Philadelphia Convention when he wrote: "I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did to remain at home for the present, and send others who have been regarded more conservative and better Union men." In not consenting to be a delegate, and at the same time heartily supporting the movement and the delegates appointed, Gov. Brown has set an example which ought to be followed not only by prominent Southern leaders, but by Northern peace men.

If the Vallandighams, Voorhees and Woods were actuated by unselfish and patriotic motives, they would subordinate their own personal ambitions and keep aloof from the new movement. They must know, and if not, their friends ought to tell them, that they are odious in the last degree to the masses of the Northern people: and that *if they insist upon intruding themselves upon the Convention they will render their expulsion necessary*, or in failure of that they will injure the cause which that Convention seeks to serve.

Nothing is more certain than that they will be denied admission to the floor of the Convention as delegates, and the struggle and animosities which such a course would necessarily create, had far better be avoided if possible. The easiest and most acceptable way to accomplish this would be for such men to do as Gov. Brown has done, and defer to the assured sentiments of the people toward them. By taking such a course they would win the applause of the true friends of the National Union cause, and make amends for much of the evil they have done.

They ought to see that their opportunity lies in that direction, and in no way could they so largely purge themselves of the political odium which they have achieved. If they do not improve it, and mischievously persist in forcing themselves where they are not wanted, it will be a proof that they are actuated entirely by selfish ambitions, and that they propose to ruin if they cannot rule. The very fact that they persist in crowding themselves into the Convention will justify their expulsion. It is certain that they never will be received, and they had far better accept the situation gracefully and make a merit of necessity.

President Johnson as he is Regarded Abroad.

Blackwood's Magazine of July has a long article on the "principles and issues of the American struggle," which closes as follows:

"Mr. Johnson is as clear in his notions of the right as he is brave in acting upon them. As yet he has exercised no other than his constitutional right of veto against measures which his judgment disapproves—measures which not only falsify the spirit, but violate the letter of the Constitution—render disunion as much a fact as if the Southern armies were still in the field, and perpetuate and intensify every original cause of strife between the various sections of the unwieldly and incohesive commonwealth. It remains to be seen whether, in American phrase, 'he has backbone' to fight the fight against a Congress which he cannot get rid of except by a *coup d'état*, to which he is not likely to resort, and which his foes would only be too happy if he would attempt. At this stage of the conflict, with the Congress and the fanatics, philosophers, revolutionists and centralizers of the North and East on one side, Mr. Johnson, the South and the Conservatives of the North and West upon the other, it is as impossible as it would be idle to predict which way the battle will turn. If Mr. Johnson carries the day, supported by the people at the November elections, the Union is practicable, and the United States may become what the great majority of the English people and all the true friends of humanity desire them to be—happy, respectable, prosperous and unaggressive. *But if Congress, under the leadership of Stevens and Summer, snatch the victory, the Union is gone, and something else takes its place—perhaps a strong nation, a terror to the world, but most certainly a despotism, let it assume what name it will*, or hide its naked hideousness under whatever gorgeous trappings of power and splendor may be to the taste or the fancy of the deceived people, who in spite of warning, and of the principles which urged their forefathers to revolt successfully against Great Britain, allowed it to be established over them, to pamper their pride and conceit, and deprive them of the liberty which they will have shown themselves unable to appreciate.

The approaching trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis will test the validity of State rights in a manner worthy of the immense importance of the principle. A great defendant and a great cause will compel a great verdict. The Southern theory, and it used to be the Northern theory until the European element became predominant in the Puritanic and despotic section of the Union, is, that the first allegiance of a citizen is due to his own State. When the State of Mississippi receded from the Union by the legitimate action of its Legislature, Mr. Davis would have been a traitor to Mississippi if he had refused his adhesion. Upon that issue his trial will depend. It will be a great cause in America and throughout the world; but greatest in America, because the verdict will help to determine the question that lies at the root of American liberty. If the first allegiance is due to the Federal power in cases not external to the Union, American Democracy is as dead as American Slavery, and the future Dictator has but to sharpen his sword and bide his time for his inevitable triumph."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Albany papers publish the call for a Convention, to be held at the City Hall, on the 7th inst., to send delegates from Albany County to the Saratoga Convention. The *Argus* says: "The names attached to the call will attract attention. Among them will be found nearly all the surviving officers in the city who periled their lives in 'the war for the Union.' They are a unit in sustaining the policy of the President as against the revolutionary action of Congress. Among those whose names always command respect at home and abroad, we might mention Jacob H. Ten Eyck and John Tweddle, the Lincoln and Hamlin and the Lincoln and Johnson electors; H. Pumpelly, Rufus H. King, E. P. Prentice, J. H. Van Antwerp, A. McClure, S. H. H. Parsons, B. P. Learned, Franklin Townsend, Robert H. Pruyn, S. H. Ransom, James B. Sanders, Paul Cushman, Franklin Edson, Hiram Perry, &c. We might add many more, but an examination of the call will demonstrate the strength and character of the gentlemen who have patriotically resolved to take open ground against the usurpations of Radicalism. It has been claimed by the fanatical Press that none but Federal officeholders would follow the lead of the President. But upon looking over this list of names we fail to find any of the principal Federal officeholders in this District. It is, therefore, eminently a demonstration on the part of the people, to inaugurate a concert of action on the part of National Union men, that will result in the pacification of the country and the restoration of the unity of the States."

The Augusta *Chronicle* has this paragraph: If the Conventions yet to be held should fail to adopt some uniform course, we shall probably be unrepresented at Philadelphia by Delegates from the State at large. The Fourth District Convention, which was the first to meet, adopted the only practicable mode of election by suggesting four names which they thought would be acceptable to all others. The Augusta Convention substituted two new names, and the Atlanta Convention declined wholly to appoint, leaving the matter to a caucus of District Delegates to meet at Macon on the 3d instant—a meeting that will never take place, as one-half of them will never hear of it. Since the Fourth District proposition has been declined by the Conventions, the only practicable way now left is to take the votes of the various Conventions for Delegates at Large, and let the four persons having the highest number of Conventions to recommend them, be considered the Delegates elect. There can be no reasonable objection to this mode of appointment, and we hope the delegates themselves will be satisfied.

Gen. Francis P. Blair, in a Union speech at St. Louis, a few days ago, said:

They (the South) have evinced courage and endurance; by their gallantry and long suffering in this cause, so mistaken, and so erroneous, and so criminal, they have shown themselves to be the equals of any equal number of men on God Almighty's globe. [Applause.] Those who have contended against them are those who are readiest to admit that they have shown themselves to be equals of any other people in the world. Not only have they shown themselves ready to admit that these men are their equals, but they have shown themselves the readiest to overlook the past, and forget what there is need of forgetting, and to receive these men back into the Government, with all the rights and dignity of their respective State unimpaired, simply requiring them, upon the pledge which they will give, that they will renew their allegiance to the Government of the United States. [Applause.] Can we not confide in those brave men? I say that we can. [Applause.]

A Columbus dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated July 30, says: The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Pickaway, and Madison, met here to-day. The session was a stormy one on the question of representation. Some twenty-two delegates, headed by Mr. Thomas Sparrow, of this county, withdrew from the Convention, saying that they should no longer feel bound by the action of the Convention. The withdrawing element was in favor of Geo. L. Converse, and after their withdrawal John L. Green was nominated. After the nomination, several fights among the different factions occurred, and several arrests were made.

New-Jersey bids fair to be well represented in the Philadelphia Convention seats. There promises to be no less than three sets at large—one from the "loyal" Convention of Messrs. Nelden & Co., to meet Aug. 13; one from the "irrespective of party" Convention of the 8th, and a third from the Simon pure Democracy—beside district delegates, conventions to appoint whom are called to be held in the Third District at Somerville, and in the Fourth at Morristown. The Democratic Central Committee of one from each county meet at Trenton on Wednesday, and resolved to send delegates to Philadelphia (whose names will be announced in a few days) and to issue an address to the people of the State relative to the Registry and "Sunset" Laws.

At a citizens' meeting in Norfolk, Aug. 2, preliminary to the appointment of a State Convention, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the interest and duty of the people of Virginia to send as delegates their ablest, wisest and most discreet men, who fully understand and will honestly reflect their sentiments and feelings upon the important question which will claim the attention of the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That while the people of Virginia have accepted, in good faith, the results of the war as accomplished facts, and earnestly desire the restoration of that era of good feeling which marked the purer and better days of the Republic, they can never, without self-stultification, humiliation and disgrace, commit themselves to the "test oath," which was prescribed by the Congress during the late unnatural civil strife.

The election in Kentucky takes place next Monday for Clerk of the Court of Appeals and for Member of Congress, caused by the resignation of Gen. Rousseau. The Union candidate, Gen. Wm. H. Hobson, the captor of John Morgan, is a Conservative, who voted for McClellan in 1864, and now supports President Johnson's policy. He is supported by Gov. Bramlette, the Louisville *Journal* and the *Democrat*, and generally by the Radical unionists. His competitor, Judge Duvall, was a rebel sympathizer, and as such was forbidden by Gen. Burbridge to be a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals during the war.

The following are the delegates to the Philadelphia National Union Convention from South Carolina:

Delegates at Large—Gov. Orr, Senator Perry, G. B. Campbell.

District Delegates—First District—A. J. Moses, Richard Dosier. Second District—Thomas G. Simms, W. P. Shangler. Third District—D. L. Wardlow, Gen. S. McGowan. Fourth District—L. M. Dawkins, James Farrow.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Among the few formerly prominent Republicans in this State who sympathize with the Philadelphia Convention movement is, we are told, Mr. Daniel W. Alvord, of Greenfield, a conspicuous and uncompromising free soiler in the original days of anti-slavery politics, and an active leader in the Republican party since, and now Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District.

A call is out for a Convention at Poughkeepsie to send delegates to Philadelphia. It is signed by Homer A. Nelson, W. Farrington, C. Wheaton, G. P. Pelton, Richard H. Varick, George H. Tompkins, E. Q. Eldridge, H. D. Varick, Henry C. Smith, Caleb Morgan, John P. Nelson, James H. Seaman, T. Gillender, A. Wager, E. B. Osborne, Henry L. Young, Abram Wright, and sixty-eight others.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the Columbus (Ohio) District, met in Columbus on Monday. The Convention was a very stormy one, and after some of the delegates had withdrawn, and a nomination had been made, the members indulged themselves in several little fights. Several arrests were made.

The Johnson men of the Eighth District of Indiana having mentioned the name of Marshal David S. Gooding in connection with the Congressional nomination, the latter declines to run against Gen. Colburn, the Radical nominee. John M. Lord, Esq., a wealthy iron manufacturer, will probably be the Democratic candidate.

The following is a correct list of the delegates from Delaware to the National Union Convention of Aug. 14: At Large—Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, Capt. Joseph M. Barr, Ayres Stockley, Edward L. Martin, Charles H. B. Day, Ephraim Benston, S. G. Laws, Sewell C. Biggs. Congressional—Theodore F. Crawford, R. P. Johnson, John Tharp, Col. Wm. O. Redden.

The following is a complete list of the Republican nominations for Congress in Wisconsin: Halbert E. Paine, Ithamer C. Sloan, Amasa Cobb, C. S. Hamilton, Philetus Sawyer and C. C. Washburne, the last a new nomination in place of Walter D. McIndoe.

Six United States Senators have been appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—Dixon, of Connecticut, Norton, of Minnesota, Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Guthrie and Garret Davis, of Kentucky, and Hendricks, of Indiana.

Mr. Dennison, (Dem.,) member of Congress from the Luzerne (Penn.) District, has experienced a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and may not be a candidate for reëlection this year.

Messrs. Jos. H. Bradlee, John E. Norris, Richard T. Merrick and B. T. Stewart have been elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from the District of Columbia.

It is rumored that John W. Forney will withdraw from the Senatorial contest in Pennsylvania, and the whole Radical strength will be exerted to elect Gov. Curtin.

Senator Trumbull had a public reception at Chicago, Aug. 1. Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Speaker Colfax and Mr. Trumbull all made strong Radical speeches.

Gen. F. J. Herron, who had at one time consented to act as a delegate from Louisiana to the Convention at Philadelphia, now declines to serve.

The Democrats of York County, Penn., have renominated Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner for Congress.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that the office of the Grand Army of the Union in that city is besieged with applications for authority to organize districts, posts and other commands.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts is to meet this year at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 13th of September.

Are Sea Fisheries Becoming Exhausted?

From the Boston Journal.

There had been so much said of late years in England relative to a decrease of the supply of fish, and the popular belief was becoming so strong that the waters on the English coast were over-fished, that the English Government appointed a commission to examine into the matter. The commission began their labors in September, 1863, and concluded them in March, 1865, visiting various parts of the British coast and taking evidence from all classes of fishermen and dealers. They gave the subject a thorough investigation, and the result was not only highly gratifying, but in many respects curious and interesting. It is shown that, so far from the supply of fish diminished it is actually increasing, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of fishermen and the use of the trawl and similar contrivances, against which a great clamor had been raised on account of their supposed tendency to depopulate the fishing grounds and destroy the fisheries.

The report shows that while the fisheries fluctuate at some points, being good some seasons and poor at others, there has been a steady increase in the annual yield. Thus in 1862 the amount of fish dispatched from the fishing ports by railway was 99,724 tons; in 1863, 108,721 tons; in 1864, 122,381 tons. As is well known, the herring catch on the English and Scotch coasts is immense; yet the take for 1862 and 1863 was better than had been known for twenty years. The weight of these fish caught by the British fishermen is probably greater than that of all other sea fish combined. In consequence of the facilities for transportation furnished by the lines of railway, fresh fish has come to be an important article of diet all over England. The quantity of trawled fish consumed in London annually, taking no account of herring and other small fry, is 80,000 tons, which is equal to the amount of beef eaten in the same time.

Great efforts were made by the fishermen to convince the Commission that trawls, nets and other methods of catching fish in large numbers were ruining the business, but the facts were stubbornly against them. The number of these trawl and net fishers is very large. Without reckoning those sailing from the minor ports, there are no less than 955 sail of trawlers sent out from various ports in the Kingdom to the North Sea, the Channel, and St. George's Channel. They are manned by at least 5,000 men, represent a capital of not less than £1,000,000, and supply the market daily with about 300 tons of fish, worth from £1,500 to £2,000. One fishmonger and trawl owner alone pays between £2,000 and £3,000 annually for ice to preserve fish.

The number of trawling vessels has greatly increased within the last fifty years, and yet fishermen who have been in business for the last twenty years find the supply of fish increasing. Each separate vessel catches more fish than it did ten years ago, and ten years ago it caught more than it did twenty years ago. The Plymouth trawlers work now as they have always done, over an area of the sea bottom about twenty-one miles long by nine miles broad, all the year round. Forty years ago about thirty vessels were employed in this way; now there are sixty; double the tonnage of the craft formerly employed. At the same time the take of fish is estimated at half a ton per diem for each vessel. Off Brixham the number and size of the trawlers have doubled in the last century. These facts do not indicate a failure of the fisheries.

The Commission state as the result of their investigation, that trawling is the most productive and progressive mode of fishing, without which some varieties, as turbot, sole, place, &c., could not be obtained at all; that it does not destroy the spawn of fish; that it has not permanently diminished the supply of fish on any trawling ground, but the contrary; that it has not interfered with the supply of fish from line fishermen; that it is not a wasteful mode of fishing, but the contrary; and that any legislative restrictions of trawling in the open sea would result in a very great decrease in the supply of fish.

It is further proved that no amount of fishing, of whatever kind, would have much effect upon the supplies furnished by the deep sea. Great numbers of immatured shrimps, flat and other fish are taken annually by shrimpers, while seines and circle nets and weirs destroy large quantities of small fry every year, and immense numbers are destroyed by the retiring tides leaving them upon the sands in the Summer, yet shrimps and herring continue as abundant as ever. In fact, the Commission come to the conclusion that in view of the immense number of herring devoured by the codling, dogfish, gulls, gannets, porpoises and grampuses, the English fishery operations, extensive as they are, do not effect five per cent. of the total destruction of mates and herring that takes place every year; and when other modes of destruction are taken into account, man's influence must be absolutely inappreciable.

As the coast waters of Great Britain are doubtless more thoroughly fished than our own, the foregoing facts ought to set at rest any apprehension, if it exists, that our piscatory resources are likely to be diminished for many generations, at least.

A Young Girl Poisons Herself with Arsenic—Attempted Suicide of Her Lover.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 31.

Yesterday morning one of those tragedies often resulting from the wild and inconsiderate passion of youthful love, when rendered desperate by obstacles and restraint, took place in this city. A young girl named Mena Busch, living on Market-street, beyond the Wedge House, poisoned herself with arsenic, at the same time that her lover, Henry Fazel, living in the same vicinity, attempted to end his existence by taking an ounce and a half of laudanum, but whose life was saved by the largeness of the dose and the timely use of the usual remedies. The cause of this dark and melancholy denouement to the bright and warm-tinted anticipations of youthful affection, as developed at the inquest, was, in brief, that out of which many a novelist has woven thrilling tales, and which has been from time immemorial a fruitful source of romantic incident—even parental opposition. Nearly two years ago Henry Fazel was employed in the grocery-store of Mr. H. Busch, father of the deceased girl. He was first engaged in the capacity of porter, but was finally advanced to the more exalted station of book-keeper, and gradually became intimate with the family. Mena was young, impulsive and pretty, and Harry possessed a fair exterior, an adventurous and amorous disposition, and very naturally the young couple were drawn together. From shy visits to the store, coy glances and occasional meetings, the intimacy deepened into friendship. But when in the history of romance did things stop here? Not many months had passed when the simple minded Mena and the unsophisticated Harry found themselves tossing on the billows of passionate love. Frequent meetings were sought, moments of separation found to be unendurable, and the two young people began to make themselves miserable after the most approved fashion. At first all this progressed in secret, but at length it came to the knowledge of the parents. The lovers, as is customary, could not conceal their passion. "Conjunctive looks and interjectional sighs" took place whenever they met, and so the fact of their mutual affection was discovered.

For some reasons the father of the girl was utterly opposed to the suit of her lover, and bitterly rebuked his daughter for permitting herself to love the unfortunate Harry; and shortly after the discovery of the intimacy which subsisted between them, the old man dismissed Harry from his employ, and charged him with gross carelessness in keeping his accounts, and forbid the lovers to meet any more in his house. Notwithstanding all this, however, the lovers were not to be separated, and Harry having obtained a new engagement in the neighborhood, they managed to meet frequently. But the stern and unrelenting opposition of her father caused Mena and her lover much unhappiness, and, to make matters worse, about two months ago a story was circulated in the neighborhood that Harry had been guilty of having a discreditable amour with another girl in the vicinity, and although there was no truth in the report, and Mena refused to believe it, yet the whole affair made Harry very unhappy, and this, joined to the apparent hopelessness of any favorable reception of his suit for Mena from her parents, made him at times nearly desperate, and he was several times heard to say that he would kill himself. For the past fortnight or so the lovers have met frequently, and doubtless they had discussed together the question of ending their sorrows by death. Some days ago Harry offered to wager that he and Mena would be dead before six days. He stated yesterday that he had spoken to Mena about it, and that she had said she would follow his example, and would not survive him; but there appears to have been no fears of any such denouement on the part of Mena's parents. On Friday the lovers met down on Sixth-street, and were together most of the day, but what they said or did is not known. We heard that Harry told a friend yesterday that Mena asked him if he had taken what he said he would, and that he replied that he intended to have taken it the previous night, but he had been prevented, but would do so that night, and the devoted girl expressed herself determined to follow his example. Whatever transpired, it is probable they arranged to take the poison the following night; but where or how they procured the fatal drug is not known.

About 3 o'clock Mena's sister was awakened by her restlessness. She said she was very thirsty, and admitted she had taken arsenic. Medical assistance was called in, but the unfortunate girl died shortly after. As the morning advanced, it was discovered that Fazel had also taken poison, and he was found in the garden back of Bosch's house, where he could see the window of his beloved Mena, in an almost insensible condition, having taken a large dose of the fatal narcotic. He was carried into a store on Market-street, where Dr. Bates attended him and succeeded in restoring him, and in the afternoon he was doing well, but affirms he will follow his darling Mena the first opportunity.

During the afternoon the Coroner held an inquest on the body, but no further facts were developed than those given below.

The only letter found in connection with this unhappy affair was the following:

Dearest Mena, as I am about to leave the city on business next Saturday, thought it my duty to give you notice of it, so that you do not think that I am going for other purposes, or need not to think so. But one thing I think you will not like—that is, I am going to stop at Elmirali's Saturday and Sunday night—that is, if you do not object to it; but you do not need be afraid of me. I will be as true to you as a dove is to her young ones. She nor any other lady can take me from you. My love is only for you, and for you it shall be so long as there is a breath in me.

The girl was never born that could take me from you, nor never will be, so do not be afraid. My love to you and sister. From yours for life, HARRY.

Art thou not dear unto my heart?
O search that heart and see,
And from my bosom tear the part
That beats not true to thee.
But to that bosom thou art dear,
More dear than words can tell,
And if a fault be cherished there,
'Tis loving thee too well, HARRY.

Please answer and let me know any objections on your side, or if you will take a walk on Friday evening.

Gen. Martin Luther Smith.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, July 3.

Gen. Martin Luther Smith died suddenly on Sunday morning in Rome, Ga. He was attacked the day previous with inflammation of the bowels, and the disease raged so violently that his system, somewhat enervated by intense heat and fatigue, was incapable of bearing the shock. His remains passed through this city yesterday, in charge of Dr. Wm. D. Hoyt, of Rome, to be delivered to his relatives and friends at Athens for interment.

Gen. Smith was a graduate of West Point, and served in the Mexican war. He was recognized as a man of distinguished ability. During the late war he was at the head of the Engineer Corps of the Confederate States army, and among other prominent performances during that eventful period, he planned and constructed the defenses of Vicksburg. At the time of his death Gen. Smith was Chief Engineer of the system of railroads which is to connect Selma, Ala., and Dalton, Ga., of which Gen. Johnson is President, and which are now being constructed. Gen. Smith, we believe, was connected with the Nesbit and Hull families of this State.

A Heartless Attempt to Commit Murder—A Wife Hires Two Negroes to Kill Her Husband.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 3.

One of the most atrocious instances of premeditated murder, in cold blood, was revealed yesterday. Were it not that the facts are undeniably true, the common instincts of humanity would revolt at the thought of such a deed being even contemplated in the Christian City of Brotherly Love. The facts, in brief, are that Mr. Elias Hull, a white citizen, aged 40 years, kept a barber saloon at No. 203 Chesnut-street, and lived with his wife at No. 417 Gaskill-street. Early in the afternoon of Wednesday, several of his neighbors noticed two negroes were admitted into his house by Mrs. Hull, and did not see them leave. About midnight of Wednesday Mr. Hull returned home, and finding the gas burning quite dimly in the kitchen, inquired of his wife the reason, and was sent by her down into the cellar to obtain a lamp. The stairway was narrow and dark, having at its foot a small vault. In this corner lurked two negroes, armed with hatchets, who sprang upon him. One hacked him in the head with a hatchet, and jumping upon him, tried to throttle him, but Mr. Hull's outcries brought to his rescue Sergeant Pearson, with officers Bazlests, Schreiber and Jeffries, who broke open the front door to search the house.

One of the negroes was found in the cellar, and the other was discovered in a closet in Mrs. Hull's bedroom, in spite of her declarations that no one was in the room. The prisoners, each about thirty years old, named John Kensley and Charles Green, confessed that William Barker had hired them to do "the job," under a promise that he would give them $800 when the murder was done, and they gave him the key of the fire-proof safe. William Barker, only twenty-one years of age, had visited the house for some time, being introduced by Mrs. Hull as her cousin. Mrs. Hull being unmistakably connected with the foul crime, was arrested, while Baker was soon apprehended at his home, Seventh and South streets. Mr. Hull gave the following detailed statement of the attempt upon his life:

A plan was laid to murder me for my money by a man named William Barker and Jane Hull, my wife; last night when I came home, at a little after twelve o'clock, I found the light nearly out in the cellar kitchen, where a light was usually kept; I did not go down stairs, but went into my bedroom and asked my wife what was the matter with the lamp, and she it was out of order; I told her I would go to the water-closet; she followed me down, and she then went down stairs; when I returned I found the light still dimmer, and she had gone up stairs; I had turned to go up stairs when she called to me to go down in the cellar to get the light, and I turned to go down; I had just passed the vault door when I heard a slight noise inside; I turned, when they jumped out, and one of them struck me on the head with a hatchet, knocking me down in the opposite corner of the room; then, when I was down he jumped on me and throttled me: he held me so tight I could not halloo out, but finally I recovered my strength and threw him off, and cried murder, and got up and hoisted a window opening into the street, when they both ran up stairs.

One of them ran into the water-closet and the other into the second story front room and concealed himself in a closet; the one that struck me was in the water-closet; it is stated that they were to get $800 to murder me, and they would get the key of my safe; they were employed by William Barker; there was also a clothes line on the table near the bed, supposed to be to tie me if they did not succeed in the cellar; one colored man stated that after the murder he was to get the key of the fire-proof from my pocket; he also stated that my wife placed the hatchet in his hand and concealed him; yesterday morning at the breakfast table my wife stated that I would be a dead man within four weeks or two months; the plan was laid two or three days ago.

The four prisoners, two white and two colored, had a hearing yesterday morning before Alderman Butler. The negroes confessed to all the facts above given, and all were sent to Moyamensing to be tried at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Mr. Hull was badly cut across the right temple, but the wound is not considered dangerous. He bears the character of a peaceable, good-hearted man, and is thought to be one of the best amateur chequer players in this country. By living economically, he had saved quite a sum of money, having at times in his safe as much as $6,000. His wife's threat about him dying within four weeks frightened him, and caused him to deposit his money in bank for safe-keeping. Thus, had the assassins succeeded in their murderous work, they would have found no valuables in the fire-proof to reward them for their unpardonable crime.

Destructive Fire in the Oil Regions.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Courier.

PITHOLE, Penn., Aug. 2, 1866—10 A. M.

A fire broke out on lease No. 13 Holden Farm, at 7 o'clock this morning, which, from its being located in the midst of the most prolific of the oil producing territory, at once threatened the entire flats with destruction. It spread rapidly to the oil tanks adjoining, and within fifteen minutes the six tanks of the Twin wells were on fire, sending up a dense smoke, and causing great consternation among the citizens. From the Twin wells, as fast as the burning oil flowed from the tank, the fire spread in all directions with great rapidity, sweeping everything before it. Tanks, derricks, engine houses, offices, and everything of a combustible nature, were destroyed with a rapidity that sent a thrill of horror through all beholders.

In less than half an hour there was an immense field of fire overspreading the following leases: Nos. 42, 43, 47, 49 and 50, Holmden Farm; and Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 50, 108, 109, 4 and 5, Rooker Farm—the whole covering a space of about ten acres. The amount of oil destroyed is about ten thousand (10,000) barrels, which, with the loss of engines, derricks, engine-houses, tanks, &c., will make a total loss of about $50,000. No insurance. By the heroic exertions of the employés of the Company, aided by citizens, the tanks of the United States Petroleum Company were saved, or at least are yet safe. The fire is still raging as I write, at 10 A. M., but it seems to be burning out without spreading further.

The Oil City and Pithole Railroad depot narrowly escaped destruction. A fanning wind kept back the sea of flames, otherwise the depot, oil platform and sheds must have been destroyed. The road bridge across the creek on the Rooker Farm, also the foot bridge leading from the depot to the Bonta House, was destroyed. To a looker on from the hill-side the view presented was terribly magnificent. The demon of destruction seemed to be holding high carnival. Every few minutes, as another tank emptied its contents into the seething caldron, an immense flame would shoot up through the clouds of smoke, showing its angry red flash, occasionally, a hundred feet above the ground. Then again, as the smoke would clear away, the ravenous mass could be seen creeping along the earth, engulphing everything within its reach.

Activity Among the Fenians at Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 2.

In our last issue we published a dispatch from our New-York correspondent in which it was stated that renewed activity was observable in Fenian circles, and that preparations were being made for another raid, on a more extensive scale than before. Our exchanges bear witness to the fact that the spirit which has hitherto animated the members of the organization is by no means dead. More secrecy is thrown around the movements of the Fenians, and the leaders claim that hereafter this important element of success will be made use of to a much greater extent.

This city is no exception to the rule, and despite the jealous care with which every movement is guarded, the close observers may see that the leaders are not idle.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found an advertisement calling a meeting for the purpose of forming another circle in Buffalo, to be called the "Corcoran Circle." We are informed that enough men are already pledged to the new organization to give it a firm footing at the start, and that a movement is now being made toward the formation of a third circle, to be composed entirely of men who bore arms during the rebellion.

Steps are also being taken by a committee of the Brotherhood toward having an extensive pic-nic at Clinton Forest on the 21st instant, during the trial of Gen. John O'Neill and other Fenian officers captured by the United States steamer *Michigan* after the recent raid. The committee having the matter in charge, feeling certain that the Niagara street railroad will be unable to accommodate all those who desire to attend, have engaged a couple of barges to take the excursionists down the canal. A sham fight is on the programme for the afternoon, which is to be an exact representation of the "Battle of Limestone Ridge."

Among the distinguished visitors expected to be present are President Roberts, Charles O'Conner and James T. Brady.

Arrest of Western Burglars.

SHARP PRACTICE OF A DETECTIVE.

During the latter part of June last the dry goods store of Mr. Reed, at Mattoon, Ill., was broken open by burglars, ransacked from cellar to roof, and goods to the amount of $1,000 taken away. The local authorities of Mattoon went to work upon the case, but did little toward discovering the perpetrators of the crime or recovering the stolen property. Not satisfied with the progress made, Mr. Reed wrote to a detective firm in Chicago on the 1st of July, and they at once undertook to work up the case.

Mr. Baker, an experienced detective, was assigned to the work. He went at once to Mattoon, and, after a patient and laborious investigation, was rewarded by the discovery of a single fact, which, ingeniously followed up, unearthed the whole rascality.

With the hint thus obtained, Mr. Baker departed for Indianapolis, where he was persuaded the robbers were located. He worked himself into the society of the professional thieves, passed himself off as a burglar, and was, by a previous understanding, arrested and locked up with the suspected parties, who were taken into custody at the same time.

While in jail he managed to worm out of them a full admission of their guilt, and an acknowledgment of where the stolen property was secreted. With this acknowledgment he left the jail, and in company with some Indianapolis officers, went to the spot indicated, and succeeded in finding nearly all of Mr. Reed's stolen goods, and arresting two men as the thieves. In the same house was found nearly $25,000 in counterfeit money, proving the existence of an extensive counterfeiting as well as a thieving gang. A requisition from Gov. Oglesby was soon obtained, and the prisoners were brought to Mattoon for trial.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1866.

To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic cable gives us this morning a meagre and unsatisfactory message, dated London, Aug. 3, to the effect that there is no political news of real importance. The steamship *Moravian*, off Father Point last night, brings intelligence that the armistice between Austria and Prussia, which expired on the 27th would probably be renewed, and that a suspension of hostilities for eight days had been agreed upon between Austria and Italy. The question of holding Reform meetings in Hyde Park was creating great excitement, and the Government had been compelled to adopt conciliatory measures.

GENERAL NEWS.

Regarding the story that delegations have been to Washington, urging the removal of Secretary MCCULLOCH, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "I have the authority of the President for saying that no such delegations as those named in the paragraph quoted have called upon him, nor did he ever hear of their existence or presence in Washington. I may further add, upon authority, that no man or set of men ever urged the President to appoint a successor to Mr. MCCULLOCH."

The Secretary of the Treasury has been besieged by parties entitled to the $100 additional compensation granted by the last session of Congress to all those clerks who received salaries of $1,400 or under during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, to ascertain when they are to be paid. As the accounts of each must be closely scrutinized, it is impossible to make any payment before the 1st of September next.

Messrs. JOHN SMITH, PETER SMITH, and JOHN DONE, natives of Scotland but residents at Andover, Mass., who gave $30,000 some time since to erect the new library building at Andover Seminary, have now given $30,000 more, which fully completes the building and leaves about $20,000 as a fund for the support of the library. These donors, who had the privilege of naming the building, have called it Brechin Hall, in honor of their native town in Scotland.

A dispatch from New-Orleans avers that an official statement of the lives lost during the riot on Monday places the number at thirty-seven, the majority of whom were blacks. The wounded numbered about one hundred and fifty. The action of the Grand Jury upon the matter, and especially on the cases of those arrested, is looked for with intense interest.

A shocking accident occurred at Coeymans on Aug. 1. While working around the machinery of a pile-driver Mr. NOAH's clothing caught in the cogs, and he was drawn down in spite of all efforts to release himself. The cogs struck his arm, cutting it off at the elbow, and bruised and mangled his breast and side in such a horrid manner that nothing could be done to save his life.

The United States Emigrant Aid Company was organized yesterday at Concord, N. H. The corporators are EDMUND BURKE, DAVID CROSS, GEORGE W. BIDDLES, CHARLES JOHNSON, of New-Hampshire, and GEORGE B. CORING and DANIEL NEEDHAM, of Massachusetts. It is the intention of this Company to establish agencies in all large American cities and on the continent of Europe.

Major JOHN W. DAVIS, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, died at his home in Worcester Thursday morning, after a brief illness. He was seriously wounded through the shoulder while in the trenches in front of Petersburgh, in the Summer of 1864. The wound never entirely healed, and its proximity to the lungs induced consumption, from which he died.

A woman in Ohio recently was riding on horseback, smoking a pipe. Some of the ignited tobacco fell from it on her dress, which immediately caught fire. She endeavored to extinguish the blaze, but her horse became unmanageable and whirled round rapidly, and in a moment she was enveloped in flame and was burnt to death.

The statement that the civil authorities in New-Orleans had resumed the control of the city is officially contradicted in an order issued yesterday by Gen. SHERIDAN, in which he announces that martial law will continue to be enforced as long as the interests of the city demand it.

An indictment was found against Gen. SWEENEY by the Grand Jury at Windsor, Vt., during the session of the Circuit Court, just concluded; two indictments were found against Gen. SPEAR, and one against Col. MEEHAN, severally, for complicity in the Fenian raid against Canada.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is still suffering severely from injuries received in the shoulder and arm by two successive falls four months since. Thus far he has been unable to obtain relief, and his symptoms continue to grow more critical.

Gen. R. B. MITCHELL was inaugurated Governor of New-Mexico at Santa Fe on the 16th ult. A grand demonstration was had on the occasion. The oath of office was administered by Chief-Justice SLOUGH.

The old Moyamensing Hall, in Philadelphia, which was used by the Government during the war as a hospital, and which was recently taken possession of by the Board of Health for cholera purposes, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Gen. STROTHER, "Porte Crayon" of *Harper's Magazine*, is still at his father's house at Berkley Springs, Va., trying to repair the damages of the war, and has not accepted the Foreign Consulate offered him by the President.

Another instalment of Mormons from Europe has reached St. Joseph, *en route* for Salt Lake. About seven thousand have passed through St. Joseph this season, and more are expected.

Gen. JAMES A. WILCOX has been relieved from duty in the District of Ohio, and Capt. GEORGE MCGOWEN, of the Regular Army, has been appointed to succeed him.

Lieut. BUTTS, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, has been murdered by highwaymen. The dispatch announcing the murder does not give the date or the circumstances.

The Independent News-Room at Boston had the following dispatch posted on its bulletin on Friday:

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 2.
Peace declared between Prussia and Austria.

Mr. TRACY H. HARRIS, of New-York, has given $25,000 to Rochester University, which completes the contemplated endowment of $100,000.

THOMAS BALL, the sculptor, has finished a bust of the late Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, for the Hollis-street Church.

Rev. CYRUS BYINGTON, for forty-five years missionary among the Choctaws, has been compelled by his growing infirmities, to abandon his field of labor.

There were 11,518 bales of cotton in store at Augusta and Hamburgh, Ga., Aug. 1.

LOCAL NEWS.

Two well-known characters, JAMES MCDONALD and JAMES CASEY, with two confederates, attacked EDWARD B. TIRRELL, messenger for CHAMBERLAIN, ROWE & Co., and while engaged in the act of robbing him the two named were arrested after a severe struggle, in which MCDONALD received a severe clubbing at the hands of Officer BOHLE, of the Tenth Precinct When taken before Justice MANSFIELD both prisoners were released on bail to answer the charge of assault, much to the surprise of the complainants.

The official record of cholera cases, which were authenticated by the sanitary inspectors yesterday, showed twenty-three patients in New-York and twenty-three in Brooklyn. The malady is making fearful havoc in the Brooklyn public institutions. Subsequently to the writing of the bulletin at the Sanitary Superintendent's office, yesterday afternoon, nine cases of cholera were reported in this city.

MORRIS KLEIN died on Friday at the New-York Hospital from scalds received by the boiler explosion at the sugar refinery in Leonard-street on the 23d ult. This is the third death occurring from that accident. Coroner GOVER commenced an inquest yesterday, but it was adjourned over until to-morrow.

Superintendent KENNEDY's quarterly report for July 31 sets forth that during the last three months there were in this city 21,620 arrests of persons for all causes by the Police, of which 16,358 were males and 5,262 were females.

Prussia in Germany.

There is no denying the fact that KOSSUTH was right when he spoke of the "irresistible logic of events." Though Hudibras gives vent to that somewhat antagonistic sentiment, that "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," yet there is no more forcible, no more convincing argument than—success. It is quite amusing to see the change of public sentiment in France and England upon the German question, as evidenced by their journals. Up to last June, no man in the high politics of Europe was more despised than BISMARCK; since the middle of July, no man connected with public affairs is more belabored with exultant laudations than this very same—BISMARCK. And all on account of his success—all on account of the "irresistible logic of events."

We are not wont to give space to flippant remarks upon the grave changes that are now about to give a totally different aspect to the political face of the European continent. We are aware of the immense gravity of the events now taking place, and shall not fail fully to appreciate its results. Yet, while we do not join in the, now common, laudation of a man who has nothing but success to praise him, we cannot, as impartial observers and journalists, and while keeping record of cotemporaneous history, underrate the importance the Prussian statesman has, by the results of a few weeks, acquired for the future welfare of Europe.

For Prussia, Count CHARLES of Bismarck-Schönhausen is a man to mark an era in her history. For Germany he is of no less consequence. But whether the new era he is now working out will be one indicating progress upon the political field or reaction, remains yet to be seen. We have nothing but BISMARCK's own past character by which to estimate his future course. In judging of that, we leave King WILLIAM of Prussia entirely out of view. He is as much a puppet in the hands of BISMARCK as LOUIS XV. was in the hands of RICHELIEU, or FRANCIS I. in the hands of METTERNICH. The intimacy of the two men dates back anterior to the revolutionary period of 1848, when the Superintendent of Dykes and Canals in the Havelland—then first elected to the Prussian Assembly of 1847, as the representative of the "Land Oligarchy"—entered into close personal relations with the then heir presumptive to the throne, Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, now King WILLIAM I. That intimacy then sought to oppose the Prussian Court to all progressive aspirations of the people, and it succeeded. BISMARCK managed his part admirably. While himself manipulating the Prince, and through him maintained a decisive influence over the imbecile and dotard King, FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., he used also another lever with which he managed his sovereign to bend to the views of the aristocratic element, and this lever was his own personal friend, KLEIST-REEZON, who enjoyed also the friendship of the King. A man who with such consummate skill plunged into the "midst of things" and succeeded in imposing his opin ions upon the reigning sovereign, as well as upon his successor, is no common man, and if he holds to the opinions so often publicly expressed by BISMARCK, he is certainly a very dangerous man to the liberty of the German nation. At the opening of the *Vereinigte Landtag* (United Diet) of Prussia in 1847, the King, in his speech from the throne, said ominously that "between Providence and himself he would not allow a bit of writing to intervene"—meaning a Constitution. It is hinted at now that BISMARCK, by his intimacy with the Prince of Prussia, more than inflenced his declaration of absolutism. His utter contempt of all constitutional form of government he more than once expressed in the Chambers, before and after he became Minister, but never more so than on one occasion, when the Liberal opposition demanded a strict adherence by the Government to the Constitution, and instanced the prosperity and steady progress of Belgium under constitutional and parliamentary rule. BISMARCK, with an expression of contempt such as only his marked face is capable of, ridiculed the idea, and said: "Well, the Constitution of Belgium is only eighteen years old, *a very commendable age for ladies, but not for constitutions*. The opposition might give importance to many frivolous things, but they certainly would not to the experience in life of a girl of eighteen." Upon another occasion, when the opposition claimed that not power and force, but right and justice, ought to prevail in the Government of the State, he sneeringly replied that "might is right, and that right is justice." And again, at another time he declared that "blood and iron" only command respect in a Government. This man, entertaining these views, is now at the head of a victorious army of six hundred thousand men, fresh from the conquest of nearly the whole of Germany.

What can the Germans expect from him? In the South they never expected, but feared much from the ascendancy of Prussia. In Central Germany and Hanover, all now under the complete control of Prussia, she was never liked on account of the arrogance and haughtiness of her ruling class, of whom BISMARCK is the most perfect exponent. The ideas of an united Germany prevalent in these sections of the *Vaterland* are widely different from those entertained by the Prussian nobility. These latter want a Prussianized Germany, with the army, the navy, the wealth and all the possessions of Germany, her many and varied interests, foreign and domestic, under the exclusive and supreme control of Prussia; the former insist upon a federative system based upon popular suffrage, with the autonomy of each State fully preserved. The one wants Austria excluded from Germany and her power and political influence completely annihilated; the other considers Germany crippled and divided if the German Provinces of Austria are not included in the new Germanic Confederation. Of course, one has power and is victorious, the other is weak and vanquished, and BISMARCK may do as he pleases, since he has full opportunity to follow out his rule of action that "might is right."

Even the liberal elements of France begin to grow suspicious. The *Siècle*, the organ of the French Democracy, is outspoken in its issue of the 20th of July, against an absorbtion of Germany by Prussia. It appears to find an ominous sign in the fact that BISMARCK will convene the proposed German Parliament at the Prussian capital, Berlin. It declares that this would be a serious fault, for, as it well says, a *German* Parliament ought to meet in a truly *German* city. That city is undoubtedly Frankfort. The Prussians have now occupied it. The old *Bundestag*, that has so long, with its sleepy heads, dangled in the air between the rival intrigues of Prussia and Austria, is gone, we hope for the welfare and greatness of Germany, never to return. The Confederation of 1815 may be considered as exploded, as having no further existence, neither in fact nor of right. Why, then, not call the German Parliament to meet at Frankfort, where the revolutionary Parliament of 1848 met? Why not revive popular representation in the *Pauls Kirche*? Why not give the "free thought of the nation" vote and voice in that peculiarly German city? Why drag them away up to the north, into Brandonburg, into the midst of a people rejoicing in victory over their defeated fellow-Germans? Or does BISMARCK and his King propose to celebrate their triumphal entry into Berlin like the Consuls and Emperors of ancient Rome, with the representatives of the defeated and captive people at their back?

These are portentous questions, and may find their answer in what we have sketched of the character and probable intentions of BISMARCK. However, Prussia has the power to command obedience, and, since "might is right," whatever Prussia, or rather her leading spirit wills, the Germans have to do, whether for good or ill, all the same.

Lord Stanley and the United States.

The policy of the English Government toward this country has become one of the questions upon which an incoming Ministry must explain itself. We are no longer regarded simply as a somewhat ingenious, pertinacious, dollar-loving people, who always speak through the nose and peddle clocks, and who, though we did be troublesome on one or two occasions—say 1812, for instance—were not up to that high standard which is called European. We have been found able to wage great wars, and great generals are proud of their American birth and uniform, We have sown the soil of the nation as thickly with battle-slain heroes as ever did England or France during all their history. We are even now passing through a period of restoration, which, in its consequences and in its interest to the historian, will not be less important than the long struggle which was begun by the English barons at Runnymede, and ended with the accession of the first GEORGE. And, therefore, an English Foreign Secretary finds it well to speak of us as Lord STANLEY has spoken lately.

He has alluded to two subjects in connection with this country, and his words, bearing in mind his double character of son of the Premier, the Earl of Derby and a member of the Cabinet, cannot be disregarded. He said on one occasion that a frank and friendly understanding with the United States was almost the first requisite of English diplomacy, and on another occasion he has avowed that if the United States should deem it advisable to press for a settlement of the *Alabama* claims he should favor a joint commission on the subject. Such language as this indicates a great change, which has come over the mind of English statesmen in regard to this country, and shows that they recognize the estimate which has been formed of us by the mass of the English people. The moral aspect of the piracy claim question has never been doubtful. There is in the acts of the *Alabama* and her sister pirates an exact likeness to the acts of guerrillas on land. The late ministry knew this and rested their refusal of arbitration upon extraneous grounds, for want of better. They, or rather Earl RUSSELL, would not submit to the settlement of a question of English propriety by a foreign power. But at the same time there were many who warned the country that some settlement must one day be had. Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, Professor NEWMAN, Mr. BRIGHT and others were of the number. The close of the war found the rebellion crushed, and the claim for compensation become more than ever valid and sure to be advanced. But the ministry was too far committed to a refusal to retract. The new Cabinet is in no such position. It is unfettered by any official expression of opinion unfriendly to America, and whatever record it has lies in the individual utterances of its members. Lord STANLEY is almost the only member who has not expressed an opinion strongly adverse to the continuance of the Union. He has been singularly cautious in giving any opinion at all upon the probable result of our struggle. He can, therefore, speak freely now, and his colleagues will be ready to acquiesce in his statements. But the mere question of the *Alabama* claims and the setting aside of an inconvenient precedent is not the chief reason for the tone of the Cabinet. There is a growing impression among many that England is more and more not only viewed with coldness by foreign nations, but the character of her institutions is nearly paralleled only by those of our own. England stands to-day alone in Europe. Not one of the Powers with which she is in alliance looks to her for aid or approval. This could not be otherwise, for there is no real and general interchange of sympathy between those who speak and those who do not speak the English tongue. It is said that the English and Americans do not understand each other, and hence quarrel. The truth is that they understand each other better than any other people, and consequently can use more effective mutual scoffing and ridicule. And with this interchange of pleasant or unpleasant there is another likeness, which is a strong reason for friendship between ourselves and the English. It is that we passed together through an early political education, the traces of which can never be effaced and which are even visible in our efforts at peaceable reconstruction. The great theory of Constitutionalism which carried her through revolution after revolution, and which at last became a fixed and assured fact, is what we feel to be our own safeguard in times of rebellion, and in times after rebellion. There is, accordingly, visible among the English Press a sympathy with that wise policy which, in spite of political agitation and bitter feeling, holds fast to the law and the Constitution; Lord STANLEY is a reader of history, and he knows that friendship between the two countries is a natural sentiment, and one that has no likeness to the acquaintance which exists between England and her allies in Europe. There may be interruptions of this friendship, but it will always be renewed. And he is a clear-sighted statesman who has courage to say that friendship is one of the first requisites of English diplomacy.

Nuisances and the Public Health.

It is fortunate that some of those Judges who were relied upon by certain interests to protect them against the Board of Health are revising their action in the matter of public nuisances. The only wonder is, that it has been possible for the owners of fat-boiling and kindred pests to endanger the public health for so long a time. The existence of such establishments was always known to be prejudicial to the public health, but in times of epidemics they are highly dangerous. The Board of Health was expressly meant and empowered to deal with such. If its operations were to be nullified by injunctions, it might just as well have not existed at all. There was less room for doubt as to the powers of the Board from the fact that a great public danger was imminent. The presence of such a danger confers extraordinary power of itself, and attempts to restrain that power are forbidden by the plain law of necessity. The case of a great city threatened by cholera is one in which no mistake can be made by the most scrupulous stickler for adhering to the strict letter of the law. The same common-sense rule by which a police officer enters a house on hearing the cry of murder issue therefrom, or which forces refractory street contractors to remove pestilence-breeding substances, applies to the removal of any building or occupation which causes sickness in its vicinity. The public were well aware of this, and were indignant at the strange spectacle of Judges upon the bench giving deliberate sanction to dangerous nuisances. There was known to be corruption in many high places, but the recklessness by which the lives of our citizens were jeopardized had grown to be something beyond the patience of the community. We do not say that the change of base of certain Judges is due to the popular comments upon their previous proceedings, but will assume rather that they were aroused in season to a remembrance of the law and the necessity for its execution, by the dictates of humanity and common sense. The whole city will be gratified by a continuance in the new judicial interpretation of what laws upon health are intended for, and will be content to put the most liberal construction upon the motives of the administrators of the law.

Art in New-York—The Statue and its Nose.

We observe that some individual—either a friend of art or a lover of art, it is impossible to say which—has smashed off part of the Statue's *nose*—the City Hall Park statue we refer to—the brown sand-stone statue we mean. We believe it was universally conceded by the juvenile troglodytes of the park ("black yor boots, Sir!") that the Thing's nose was altogether too large—was out of proportion with its cue as well as its coat-tails, with its boots as well as with the sand-stone scroll which it holds in its brown-stone paw. There are certain artistic laws of design and proportion which it requires no special training to appreciate, but the knowledge of which is inherent to all members of the human race—always excepting, of course, the individual who designed the Statue, who was congenitally blind as well as deaf and dumb, and whom cruel fate deprived of his wits as well as his senses. "Boots," therefore, ("only five cents, Sir!") has found opportunity of late to avenge these laws, to make an attempt at rectifying the *nose*, and compelling it to pay some respect to the principles of nature and art, which it so hugely and insolently defied. Up to a recent date the police had protected the statue against enemies and friends with a vigilance which elicited popular remark. You could rarely look at *it* without presently seeing one of *them* close by, his eye fastened upon you, and his right hand grasping an immense club, which he was prepared to use as a drumstick on your skull in case you should give the least sign of raising your hand against *it*. They appeared to regard it as the one sacred thing in this profane City—doubtless on the principle that the Hindoos venerate and defend the statues of their gods, because they represent Existences or Objects whose like was never seen by mortal eye. It seemed hopeless, therefore, either for a man or troglodyte ("shine 'em up!") to indulge in the faintest hope of ever being able to make the smallest effort in the way of doing the least thing to compel the Statue to respect the laws of proportion, which the police constantly upheld it in defying. But it happened (so runs the tale) that the Sun, whose eye had been fixed on the Statue till his soul was filled with disgust, took occasion, during his fiery rage two weeks ago, to smite the guardian policeman with his *coup* insensible to the earth. The opportunity which the enraged god thus furnished to the lovers of art, (or its enemies, we can't say which) was too good to be lost. While yet the policeman was prone, they decided to embrace their chance and rectify the nose. Whether the daring youth climbed to the Statue's giddy heights, and knocked off a piece of the nasal protuberance with his blacking brush, or whether, taking a good position and good aim, he smashed it by shieing at it a stone, we do not know, and would not tell if we did; for the guardian policeman has recovered and is again at his post, ready to avenge past assaults, as well as defend his ward for the future. But certain it is the work was effectually done; the nose was reduced and brought into fitter proportion with the statue's other parts.

Whether, however, the Statue, now that its nose is partially "fixed," has any closer resemblance to the object it was intended to represent, or whether it is any better caricature of the object it was meant to caricature, is not known. For it has always been a matter of dispute what living or dead thing it most closely resembled. The first day it was set up it was impudently claimed that it represented Gen. WASHINGTON, but no man has dared to propound that theory of late days. In some of its parts it resembles a mermaid—in some a man, in others a monkey, but, as a whole, it looks like neither man, monkey nor mermaid. The fact that it wears sand-stone clothes has greatly complicated the case; for clothing is confined to the human race and a small number of monkeys, the property of organ-grinders. The Russian sailors, when they were in this country, having heard beforehand that the Americans were idolaters, and that our objects of worship were very hideous, imagined that it was one of our gods, erected in a grove in front of the great temple, and that the guardian policeman was a ministering priest. But they found reason to change that opinion when they saw that every person who went past laughed at it, and that even negroes grinned broader than usual when their eyes fell upon its outlines. But what can de done? Years ago we attempted, by public discussion, to establish some definite public opinion as to the Statue, but we found that the contradictory ideas prevailing in the popular mind made it utterly impossible to come to a conclusion, and we only succeeded in incensing the City Fathers, who had, at great cost, purchased it. Even now, that the nose is reduced, the question remains as of old, "What Is It?"

How to Make an Original Newspaper.

From the New-York Tribune, Aug. 2.

"It is not the custom of this journal to make enterprise in vaunting outdo enterprise itself, but we take credit for having printed yesterday *the first authentic telegram* specially transmitted from London by the Atlantic Cable to any journal on this side of the water. This message, which gave news important to the whole New-World, was sent to us by our Commissioner in Europe, Mr. SMALLEY. We claim this enterprise as an event in journalism, and one of the most significant marks of the greatest event of the age."

As the *Tribune* had printed in an extra last Sunday, a lot of so-called special dispatches from Europe, and likewise on Tuesday, other so-called special dispatches, it seems to be hardly judicious thus to stamp these things as bogus, which it most emphatically does when it says, in *Thursday's* paper: "We take credit for having printed *yesterday the first authentic telegram*," &c. If any credit attaches to this hocus-pocus, no one will be likely to covet any portion of the *Tribune's* share. Perhaps the reader may be assisted in estimating the *Tribune's* vaunt "that it is not the custom of this journal to make enterprise in vaunting outdo enterprise itself," if he will take the trouble to compare an "original" article on the fifth column of the seventh page of Thursday's *Tribune*, with one in the first column of the eighth page of the TIMES of July 20. The *Tribune's* enterprising "original" is mostly word for word from our columns, the only variations being certain omissions and a few bungling alterations evidently made by somebody to disguise the theft. If this is a specimen of making enterprise in fact keep up with enterprise in vaunting, we shall concede the palm to our neighbor without question.

MISSOURI.—There is a small but bitter sort of social or civil war going on now in the State of Missouri, the like of which exists in no other Southern State. The newspapers that we receive from various sections of the State contain frequent accounts of fierce fights or skirmishes between small parties of three or four, or half a dozen men on each side—the bodies ranging themselves as "Loyalists" or "Rebels," "Radicals" or "Conservatives," or else being designated by some local or obnoxious name. In the Missouri *Democrat* (Radical) of Thursday last, which reached us last night, we find almost as many contests and struggles recorded, with great flaming captions to them, as though the war were still in full blast. Thus we have "The Madisonville Rebel Assault on Loyal Men," "Eighty Rebels Put to Rout by Eight Radicals," "Bloody Affray at Macon, Mo.," "The Tragedy in DeKalb County—How Two Union Citizens were Murdered," "The Tragedy at Kansas City," &c., &c. All these fights were of a political character; and, altogether, the state of things throughout Missouri seems to be rapidly getting as bad as possible. The rancor that exists (judging by the papers) is almost beyond credit, and the frenzy of the chief Radical organ, the *Democrat*, is like the frenzy of a mad man. It rages for blood like a slenth-hound. With all the murders and disorders in the State before it, it boasts that the Government of Missouri is in the hands of its own set, and screams out that "No power on earth nor from the lower regions, no efforts of Copperheads, rebels, renegades, officeholders, Johnsonites, or JOHNSON himself, can wrest this State from the mastery of loyal [Radical red-legged] men, if they please to close their ranks and fight it out," &c., &c. Its own columns bear witness to the complete failure of its faction to maintain civil order or uphold a respectable State Government. All friends of Missouri must hope for the speedy triumph in that State of conservatism and reason.

DEATH IN THE STORE.—We saw a statement a day or two since that a quantity of very sour wheat had been privately sold in this City, and was being used by bakers, to the great detriment of the health of those who were unfortunate enough to have bought their bread. There can be no greater crime than that of selling food which is, as the flour named is said to have been, poisonous. But the crime is one of frequent occurrence, and not only in connection with flour, but with very many articles of consumption. Coffee made of beans or peas, tea once used and restored by chemical agency to its original appearance, spices that are not spices, pickles that are colored by deadly drugs, spirits that rot and burn the liver and kidneys, candies that are beautiful to the eye but destructive to the eater, drugs that are unreal, and pastry that is as indigestible as leather. There are good reasons for the belief that every year many lives are lost by the use of these unwholesome articles—that is, they are the remote causes of ultimately fatal disease. In times of an epidemic they may become active agents and proportionately fatal. There should be the utmost caution, therefore, on the part of purchasers, and every dealer who is detected in vending a spurious article should have his name and offence made public, as is the case in England with the user of false weights.

MOSAICS.—A country cotemporary designates the forthcoming Philadelphia Convention as a "*Mosaic* Convention." It evidently thinks the word a very severe one, but is this not a *Mosaic* country.

TENNESSEE.

Resignation of Judge Campbell—A Severe Drouth.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Hon. W. B. STOKES addressed a large assembly at the Capitol last night.

Judge CAMPBELL, who served the injunction on the Police Commissioners, has been notified of the acceptance of his resignation.

The country is suffering greatly for rain. In Giles County the crops are nearly a failure, no rain having fallen there for seven weeks.

A Cholera Hospital Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The old Moyamensing Hall, on Christian-street, below Tenth, which was used by the Government during the war as a hospital, and which was recently taken possession of by the Board of Health for cholera purposes, was set on fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The adjacent wooden buildings, as well as the lower portion of the Hall, were destroyed.

An indignation meeting of the residents in the vicinity was held yesterday afternoon.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Necessity of Increased Accomodation for Shipping.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

One cold Winter day, more than thirty years ago, during the prevalence of a violent "Norwester," AARON CLARKE, then an assistant Alderman from the First Ward, took a walk along the North River wharves, and witnessing the violence of the wind and waves; ice running and crashing, seas breaking, and the spray flying and freezing, ships parting from their fastenings and driven foul of each other, their sides chafing against the piers, which every thing that could be used for fenders, spars, hoop-poles, cotton bales, could not prevent, and damage generally doing to figure heads, fashion pieces, and bulwarks; an idea struck him that if a breakwater could be constructed in the river, a safe harbor would be formed within, and all such damage prevented.

Acting on this idea, he brought the subject before the Common Council, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into its expediency.

The experience of the writer, as a shipmaster, had demonstrated the great conveniences and facilities which the European docks give for the unloading and loading of ships, and by comparison the wants and inconveniences of the port of New-York. He had, several years before, suggested among his friends and acquaintances, mostly those of his own profession, the construction of a set of docks in the North River which should combine all the advantages and conveniences of those of London, Liverpool and Havre, availing ourselves of their experience to copy or improve upon them. All approved, but outside this contracted circle scarcely any other interest was taken.

On noticing in the papers the proposition of Mr. CLARKE, the writer immediately communicated with him, exchanged views, and from that time took an active part in forwarding his views, entering with a will into the project of "the Great Pier." Information was obtained from various sources relating to the construction of similar works, at home and abroad; soundings taken and surveys made of the proposed site and adjacent waters; plans drawn and cost of materials and labor calculated; the results of which were embodied in the (rather hurried and confused) printed report of the Committee, now on file in the City Hall library.

Nothing could be more popular than the way the project was received by the public; meetings of our best men were held to forward it, at some of which PETER COOPER presided; the papers of both political sides advocated it; leading merchants, real estate owners, underwriters, and all who had anything to do with shipping, were strong in its favor; Mr. CLARKE, on the strength of it, was made Mayor by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding his political predilections, and some steps were taken toward maturing plans and preparing for active proceedings.

The design, as partially matured, was, to construct a breakwater parallel with West-street and about one thousand feet from it, reaching from off Rector to Canal-street, about four thousand feet long and two hundred wide at the surface, to be connected with the main by bridges, having double sets of draws, and inclosing docks, or rather basins; the body of the breakwater or pier to be composed of a solid embankment of stone loosely thrown in, the largest at the sides, smaller stone and gravel, &c., in the interior, brought up at the sides to within twenty feet of the surface; (the river channel is deepest in this line, averaging fifty-six feet at low water, tide six feet;) bulkheads of cob-work, piles, stonemasonry or iron, from twenty feet below low to six feet above high water; embankment within the sides to same height, and foundations prepared for ranges of warehouses.

Calculating superstructure finished, with wooden bulkheads, platforms and bridges, and paved roadways, the amount of estimate of cost, without buildings, was between six and seven millions of dollars. This estimate was on a sure and simple basis, and included a liberal contingent; and that the value of the lots created would be more than the whole cost, the docks yielding in addition a large income to the city.

Among the many views presented as to the uses to which the docks might be applied, a leading one was, that a certain part should be exclusively in the possession of the United States Custom-house; "no admission except on business," where a ship from a foreign port should come in and discharge her cargo into the warehouses at once, without other formality than her manifest; the consignees passing their entries and receiving their goods the first hour, or at their choice, having them stored until sales are effected; not as now, making store-houses of the ships and wharves, and delaying permits. The ships vacating berths to the next in turn and without loss of time ready for loading again. This is the way in the London docks. The same thing, in substance, was afterwards proposed in Secretary WALKER's report, February, 1849.

But, as time passed, other subjects came forward which had to be attended to, prominent among which were the Croton Aqueduct and Erie Railroad, absorbing spare capital. Then succeeded the financial troubles of 1836–'37. Mr. CLARKE was Mayor no longer. His influence was gone. His successors in office were strangers who had other irons in the fire. This one required the united power of many men to forge into shape. No man of sufficient standing or influence since Mr. CLARKE's time has had the courage or inclination to take it up with any prospect of successfully carrying out the design; so it has been left to get cold—now and then alluded to in conversation among those whose interest and experience are in ships, and at intervals brought to the notice of the public by newspaper articles on subjects relating to the wants of commerce and navigation of our city. From one of the latter, the *Courier and Enquirer*, of March 12, 1851, the following extracts are made:

The true plan for increasing the accommodations for our increasing commerce was shadowed forth some years ago; who was the father of it we do not recollect [?], but we well remember that Mayor CLARKE brought it to the attention of the City Government. It is admitted on all hands that nothing new in the way can be obtained on the east side of the City; we are compelled therefore to look exclusively for increase to the North River, and here the prevalence of Winter winds render an artificial harbor absolutely necessary.

Now what our commerce and the interests of our City require is the building of a breakwater from the Battery up the North River, just as far and rapidly as the demands of commerce may require, at least eight hundred feet from the present line of bulkheads. This should be of stone, finished off at the surface, three hundred feet wide, to give room for storehouses and spaces for receiving and shipping goods. Through this breakwater, or whatever else it may be called, there should be openings at intervals, and connecting piers on piles, for the water to flow through freely to the existing bulkhead on West-street.

Such a work, built entirely of stone from the Palisades, covered with stone stores, would be one which would last for ages—one of which our whole country would be proud, and make the most perfect harbor on the west side of the City that human ingenuity can devise, without being the slightest injury to the navigation of our noble river.

That it would involve a heavy expenditure of money is true, but just as fast as completed we would have the lots put up at auction and sold, making the price the actual cost of the lots; that they would bring from 50 to 100 per cent. above their cost we do not entertain a doubt. But if there should be any question on this subject, and the wisdom of our City Fathers doubt the policy of such an expenditure, they have only to offer to make the grant to a company, and in 24 hours any amount of money could be raised for the purpose.

Our port is notoriously the most inconvenient and worst managed port in the world; our piers are narrow and extremely dirty; the slips between them nuisances, the receptables of all the filth of the city; not a quarter room enough for vessels to load and discharge; berths monopolized by management, and only obtained after long delays by "loans" of Vs, Xs, Ls and Cs. All attempts at improvement, by extending the piers, have only made things worse. Individual enterprize at the Atlantic Docks has accomplished something, and that at a well invested outlay. More and better accommodation, such only as docks can afford, is imperatively demanded.

FLUSHING, Aug. 1, 1866. ANDREW SCOTT.

Railroad Car Charges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

As a passenger on the Tenth avenue line of cars, acting under the new revenue law in reference to City railroad companies, and believing it to be the duty of the company to provide tickets at convenient points, so that we might pay the legal rate with the Government tax added, I requested the conductor to furnish me with 20 tickets for $1 03. He referred me to the office of the company, and demanded six cents fare. As I had neither time nor inclination to take an hour's ride for the tickets, I refused to pay him more than five cents, which, after some parley, he took. The following morning the same routine had to be gone through with, with the same result. But believing I am right, and that if this plan be adopted we shall soon have tickets furnished us on the cars, I request you to publish this case, with your able comments. Or if I am wrong, please state your reasons for thinking so. Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. BEACOCK,
No. 111 Liberty-street, City.

The Dogs of Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a resident of Astoria, Long Island, and am constrained by business to return home late at night on two evenings in the week. As there is now no ferry to Astoria direct, I am sometimes compelled to run a dog gauntlet from the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. Perceiving by your periodical that I am legally forbidden to carry weapons, I wish to know if it be the intention of the Legislature to extend the same beneficent regulation to the dogs of society. I have no objection to lay down my arms when my canine opponents lay down theirs, and will cheerfully set aside my weapons when their teeth are extracted. I trust this matter will be attended to, for, though I admit I have some animosity against rum, I have no ambition to have any antipathy to water.

Yours, very truly, ANTI-BOW-WOW.

Purification of Ships.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have an old book in which this subject is treated at full length. One particular point I give from the celebrated Capt. COOK, and also of the unfortunate LA PEROUSE. These incontestibly prove that by due care and proper regimen ships, in all climates, may be kept pure and healthy, and seamen as well as passengers safe from the effects of changes of climate. I presume it may be well known to many Captains and officers of our navy and marine, if not, it should be. Capt. COOK gives eight rules as practiticed on board his ship, by strict attention to which this celebrated navigator performed a voyage of more than three years, in every climate of the globe, with the loss of but one man.

I will copy a part of these rules, as it may be that all ship masters have not before seen them:

First.—The crew to be in three watches. The men will then have time to shift and dry themselves, and get pretty well refreshed with uninterrupted sleep, as common day laborers.

Second.—To have a shift of dry clothes after getting wet. One officer to see that every man, on going wet from his watch, immediately shift and put on dry clothes—the same on going to bed.

Third.—To keep their persons, hammocks, bedding and clothes clean and dry.

This commander made his men pass in review before him one day in every week, and saw that they had changed their linen, and were as neat and clean as circumstances would admit. He had all the hammocks carried on the booms or other airy parts of the ship, unlashed and the bedding thoroughly shaken and aired. When the weather admitted of their being carried on deck, they were taken down to make room for the fires, sweeping, &c. Fresh water, when possible, was always allowed the men to wash their clothes, as soap will not mix with sea-water, and linen washed in salt water never dries thoroughly.

Fourth.—To keep the ship dry and clean between decks.

Fifth.—To have frequent fires between decks, and at the bottom of the well.

Capt. COOK's method was to have iron pots with dry wood to burn between decks, in the well, and other parts of the ship, during which time some of the crew were employed in rubbing with canvas or oakum every part that had the least damp. Where the heat of the stoves did not absorb the moisture, loggerheads heated red hot were laid on sheets of iron to dry the parts.

Sixth.—Ship's coppers kept clean and free from verdigris.

Seventh.—The fat boiled out of salt beef or pork never allowed to the people.

Eighth.—The men allowed plenty of fresh water.

By such rules, and rules relative to temperance, and supplying as far as possible fresh meats and vegetables, Capt. COOK preserved the health and lives of his men.

There are various substances used to fumigate ships in sickly ports as preventives. One that has been successfully used in the French Navy I have seen no mention of, namely, fumigating by daily burning coffee throughout the ship. This is said to keep off cholera, yellow fever, &c.

I have given little or nothing original or new, yet it may be useful. We know that our sea going people are in great measure careless, even reckless, and pay little attention to sanitary rules, while none are so much exposed to sickly climates, frequent and sudden changes—it may be from heat to cold, dry to wet, &c. It would appear in this age of the world that when so many of our fellow men are so exposed that every possible care and attention should be given to insure, as far as possible, the health of seamen as well as passengers. Passenger and emigrant ships should spare no means which may add to the comfort, and secure the health of all so far as may be.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 31. R.

Obstructed Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

How much longer is the public to suffer the nuisance of obstructed sidewalks? The complaints of this evil are legion. Shall we never have practical instead of merely nominal laws? When (if ever) the time arrives that this miracle occurs, we shall all find ourselves benefited, as danger to person and property will be happily averted. HERMAN.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Statement for Aug. 1, 1866—Reduction in Last Two Months, $37,189,091—Reduction Since August 1, 1865, $124,153,999.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The following statement of the public debt of the United States, on the 1st of August, 1866, is published:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,241,100 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868.	18,323,591 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,734,100 00
Six per cent. Five-twenty bonds	742,329,650 00
Total	$1,242,628,441 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.	
Six per cent. bonds	$6,042,000 00
Temporary loan	118,665,469 96
Three year compound interest notes.	156,012,140 00
Three year Seven-thirty notes	798,949,350 00
Total	$1,079,668,959 96
Matured debt not presented for payment	$4,670,160 32
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
United States notes	$400,361,728 00
Fractional currency	26,684,138 91
Gold certificates of deposits	16,403,180 00
Total	$443,449,046 91
Total debt	$2,770,416,608 99
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$61,322,126 57
Currency	75,995,206 04
Total	$137,317,332 61
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,633,099,276 38

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of August, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Debt, less cash in Treasury, on Aug. 1, 1865	$2,757,253,275 88
Debt, less cash in Treasury, on Aug. 1, 1866	2,633,099,276 38
Reduction	124,153,999 99

FORTRESS MONROE.

Political Meeting at Norfolk—Change in the Quartermaster's Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Aug. 2.

In pursuance of the call which had been published in the city papers, a large representation of the citizens assembled in Norfolk last evening, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the appointment of Delegates to the District Convention, to be held in Petersburgh, on the 8th inst. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, indorsing the National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, and advising as the interest and duty of the people of Virginia to send as delegates their ablest, wisest and most discreet men, who fully understand and will honestly reflect their sentiments and feelings upon the important questions which will claim the attention of the said Convention.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. P. BLUNT left this morning for Richmond, Va., to assume the position of Chief Quartermaster of Virginia, vacated by the resignation of Brig.-Gen. WM. L. JAMES, who recently accepted the position of General Superintendent of the Atlantic Steamship Line of Philadelphia.

The steamer *Star of the South*, with 450 recruits for the Fourth and Sixth U. S. Cavalry Regiments, stationed at Austin and San Antonio, Texas, sailed last evening for Galveston.

Capt. T. G. WHYTALL, formerly connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster at this port, and to-day assumes the duties of his office.

Politics in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 4.

At a large Duvall meeting last night, three cheers were heartily given for Gen. LEE, after an extravagant eulogium on that officer by one of the speakers.

Both parties exhibit great earnestness in support of their respective candidates for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and each will turn out this evening in full force.

Fire in Guilderland.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 4.

GUGERTY & Co.'s large factory in the town of Guilderland, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The factory had recently been refitted with new machinery, &c., for the manufacture of knit jackets. Loss $60,000. Insurance $40,000.

National Cemetery at Antietam.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Governor has appointed J. E. SNODGRASS of New-York, and Gen. JOHN B. VAN PETTEN, of, Fairfield, Herkimer County, Commissioners to act in conjunction with similar representatives of other States, relative to the establishment of a National Soldier's Cemetery at Antietam.

The Revenue Collector at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 4.

ALBERT R. SLOANAKER to-day entered upon his duties as Collector of the First Internal Revenue District, in place of Col. J. H. TAGGART, removed.

THE RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Sheridan Holds the City Under Martial Law.

Full Particulars of the Recent Outbreak.

Circumstances Attending the Meeting of the Convention.

How the Riot Commenced in the Streets.

The Fighting Between the Negroes and the Police.

Terrible Scenes of Riot and Bloodshed.

What the New-Orleans Papers Say of the Outbreak.

The City Still Under Martial Law.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Gen. SHERIDAN, this morning, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—In consequence of the unfounded rumors in circulation in reference to the military status in the City of New-Orleans, it is deemed necessary to announce to the public that martial law will be continued and enforced so far as may be required for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of life and property.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
(Signed) GEORGE ASH, A. G.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 31.

It is our painful duty to record the occurrence in this city yesterday one of the most disastrous disturbances of the public peace which ever disgraced the city, and attended by more loss of life and maiming of body than any similar occurrence in the history of New-Orleans. Below will be found such particulars of the affair as our corps of reporters were able to glean:

PROCEEDINGS INSIDE THE BUILDING.

We were an eye-witness to a great part of the proceedings inside the building, of which a faithful account during our stay is appended:

President (*pro tem.*) HOWELL took the chair at 12:10 o'clock, after which a prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Horton.

The roll was then called, and the following members of the old Convention found to be present: Robert W. Bennie, Terrence Cook, R. King Cutler, John L. Dawes, James Duane, James Ennis, W. R. Fish, J. H. Flagg, Edmund Flood, Edward Hart, John Henderson, William H. Hier, R. K. Howell, George Howes, H. Maas, L. P. Normand, P. K. O'Connor, Benj. H. Orr, John Payne, Endaldo G. Pintado, O. H. Poynot, Charles Smith, John A. Spellicy, C. W. Stauffer, W. H. Waters—in all 25.

[THOS. M. WELLS, J. J. HEALY, and one or two others, whose names we do not remember, afterward made their appearance in the building.]

As there was no quorum present, (a quorum is 76,) R. KING CUTLER moved to send out the Sergeant-at-Arms for absent members.

An amendment was offered authorizing W. P. JUDD, acting Sergeant-at-Arms, to appoint a number of assistants to aid him.

The motion, as amended, was carried.

On motion of R. KING CUTLER a recess of one hour was then taken.

Mr. JUDD then called out the names of the assistants he had appointed, and Mr. WATERS called out to Mr. MILLSPAUGH (door-keeper,) to allow no member to leave the hall.

At this moment a number did leave the hall, and the mass of colored men who were outside the bar were admitted to the inside of the chamber. Simultaneously with the adoption of the motion to take a recess, a band heading (we understand) a procession of negroes, came up Philippa from Canal street, and was received by the black crowd outside with the wildest and most excited cheering. The excitement was communicated to those assembled inside the lobbies, and the cheers from the street were responded to. In a moment afterward the band marched into the representative hall, where the Convention members met, and it was stated a difficulty had occurred on Canal street. While this event was being discussed, a tumultuous shout arose from the street, and rushing to the windows on the Canal-street side of the building, we saw about a dozen negroes standing at a brick pile throwing these missiles in the direction of Canal-street, while two (apparently leaders) were firing new, glistening, long-barreled revolvers. Other shots were being fired from the front of Mechanics' Institute, but the crowd here was out of range of our vision. In probably a minute and a half the negroes fell back, and the citizens and police came in sight, having up to this time been hidden from view by a new building that is going up next to the Hall. A rush was made up to the assembly room by both colored and white men from the street, and asking what had occurred, were answered by colored men as follows:

"A light colored mulatto was standing in front of the Hall, haranguing a party of mixed colors. He called the police rebel sons of ——, and said any black who permitted himself to be arrested by them was a coward."

After continuing in this strain for some time, a policeman, who had been behind him all the time unobserved, arrested him for attempting to incite a disturbance of the peace. He resisted, and at this moment a boy (of about 12 years) began swearing at the negroes. The boy was knocked down, and as the policeman endeavored to run away he was struck with a brick. Almost simultaneously the policeman turned and fired, and a black man fired at him from across the street. The shooting then became rapid from each side. While listening to this statement there had been a lull. Dr. DOSTIE encouraged the party by repeating a remark he had previously made, viz.: "There is not a negro in New-Orleans who is not organized and prepared." This was received with marked satisfaction. The next evidence of fighting that we saw came from the yard of a colored washerwoman, next the Institute, toward Canal-street. This old woman was, apparently, exhorting a number of black men to go in the street and fight, but as they refused, she locked the gate and put the key in her pocket. This seemed to give the men confidence, for they seized bricks from a pile lying in the yard and threw them in the direction of the police, who were again concealed from our view. A rush was then again made from in front of the hall, and the firing from both sides became rapid. The negroes as a body soon again fell back, but two or three, with revolvers, stood their ground. Finally, one black man fell apparently dead on the banquette nearly opposite the hall and in sight from the windows where we stood.

Mr. CUTLER was asked what he thought of that, meaning the body. He replied: "That fixes us, and ends the power of the d—d rebels," or words to that effect.

No one, apparently, all this time, anticipated an attack upon the hall, and the crowd possessed anything but a serious air. Finally shots were fired from the doorways down stairs, (and it is also said from the upper windows,) and the Police and citizens turned the attack upon the building. Several wounded were brought up to the main hall, the name of only one of whom we learned—ADOLPHE BARBARIN, shot through the shoulder. Several bricks then broke the windows, and persons inside began to draw their weapons. These were both white and black persons, but how many we cannot say, as the excitement inside began to grow intense. Mr. JOHN HENDERSON thought the best plan would be to rush out *en masse*, and all who were not armed procure weapons and return to "fight it out."

Both Messrs. CUTLER and DOSTIE were at this time upon the platform, ordering the doors to be fastened. This was done, but we could not gather what else was said, for the confusion, which had now become intense. One poor frightened darkey attempted to pray, but being stopped in this, he endeavored unsuccessfully to get a hymn sung. Bullets and bricks now rained through the hall, and a few were returned, but as the windows opened to the floor little protection could be had from behind which to shoot. The main crowd gathered in the centre of the room, but we are unable to give a description of the fearfully excitable scene. It was little less than a miracle that we escaped unhurt, as we fell into the hands of the exasperated crowd upon the stairs, but our notebook and pencil and the club of a friendly policeman who recognized us, turned aside the pistols that were pressing unhealthily against head and breasts. We got away, and what followed no pen can tell. The blood splashed walls, the masses of clotted gore, the wrecked furniture, and other evidences of mob passions tell a fearful story which is sickening now to think of.

THE RIOT AS IT OCCURRED IN THE STREET.

As our people well know, the Mechanics' Institute building stands about the centre of the square on Dryades-street, between Canal and Common. When the procession of negroes had left the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, they massed themselves in a crowd around the portico of the building, listening to the harangue of one of their number. Meantime the crowd of citizens on the corner of Canal and Dryades increased until citizens and policemen in dense mass filled the whole corner. The procession gathered in strong force in front of the building, and were appealed to in words which could scarcely be distinguished from the rapid manner of their utterance. At this moment the attention of our reporter was attracted by loud cries rapidly repeated, and, in looking out of the window, he saw a police officer, in the uniform of the force, dragging off a prisoner. Loud cries arose from the crowd of negroes.

"Stop him!"
"No—he's a police officer."
"Kill the d—n rebel."
"Take him off."
"Let him go!"

Such were some of the cries which at first attracted the attention of our reporter. At first there seemed to be no disposition on the part of the negro throng to interfere with the policeman in the arrest of the prisoner; the negroes, affrighted, packing themselves close together, much as a flock of scared sheep. But one or two, followed by three and four, parted from the outskirts of the mass and advanced steadily toward the policeman, who, with his prisoner, had approached the old fence that closes in the Mechanics' Institute. The excitement becames contagious. The negroes scatter and divide, looking for missiles and stones. The disposition to attack the officer appears manifest. The cries of hostility are repeated and redoubled until a Babel of tongues are heard. At this time a negro pulled a revolver, a large navy, and fired on the officer, or in the direction where he was moving. Another and another negro fired. Now the throng move on toward Canal street, where the crowd of citizens stand with the massed police, firing a rattling volley. The shots are returned until balls up and down the street on the Canal-street side of the building and Canal-street traveled both ways. The negro crowd, scattered wide, ran back toward the building and disappear, some down the side alleys, others in the portico and door-fronts of the opposite row of dwellings, while the great body take refuge in the entrance to the Institute, out of which they fire on the police, who fire back in return, and many of the negroes fall, while the floor is soon spotted with the blood of the wounded, and resembles a slaughter pen. As the negro crowd fall back, disappear from the open street, and barricade themselves in the building, the police officers in regular march take possession of the street. The fire between the police and negroes is now carried on—by the police from the street, by the negroes from the second-story front. No police could prevent the crowd of citizens from rushing into the open street and ever and anon making with the police a rally into the building. It was about one that bells of the city were tolled, while the firing, stray shots and missiles scattered like hail. The firing is now transferred from the front of the building to either side, where the negroes, as they appear, are stoned by the crowd outside. From the police officers in the street arose cries of "Do you surrender!" "Do you surrender!" to which there was no answer whatever. The street about 2 o'clock was cleared of all negroes who were fast escaping from the windows, letting themselves down from the rear part, and running to the rear for safety.

A lull occurs in the firing and the front is now in comparative quiet. The police do not enter, notwithstanding a lull in the fire, and the negroes who come out of the front door, as well as those who are dropping from the windows, one by one, are attacked and killed—many of them—notwithstanding the efforts of the police. To see the negroes mutilated and literally beaten to death as they sought to escape, was one of the most horrid pictures it has ever been our ill-fortune to witness. Policemen, among the force, fell one after another, as they were either shot by those in the upper stories or bruised and stunned from missiles flung at them. One by one the persons inside the building, white as well as black, are, as soon as they appear, carried off by two policemen to the Station, in the direction of Common-street, as well as towards Canal-street, where the great reserve of the force was stationed. Chief ADAMS and all of his subordinates were everywhere upon the scene, seeking to prevent violence at the hands of white citizens, who, armed with sword-canes, clubs and missiles, attacked the escaping inmates of the building. Only when a prisoner attempted to escape was he fired at, though there is testimony of some firing at prisoners by policemen that was both wanton and, as it appeared, unnecessary.

The particulars of those wounded, as the riot progressed and continued, are found elsewhere, and we give only incidents such as occurred to a looker-on. One negro fell cut and beaten, covered with blood, near the fence. Another and another fell, killed while the police were bearing them off. At 2:30 o'clock a white handkerchief flaunted out of an upper window. Before that time there had been repeated cries of "we surrender!" "we surrender!" but as soon as the police attempted to enter, they were beaten back. Crowds hurried to the corner of Common and Dryades streets, and as member after member of the convention appeared, they were greeted with hooting, yelling and hisses. There were many among the crowd who were drunk and infuriated, and who attacked even policemen who were escorting away prisoners, beside, in several instances, killing the prisoners. Over twenty dead men lay in the street about 3 o'clock, when we left the scene of this calamity.

IN THE OFFICE OF PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

In the office were gathered several gentlemen—not members of the convention, or in any way affiliating with it—who remained during the course of the riot in an unpleasant predicament. N. C. SNEXTHEN, Private Secretary, escaped by the means of a Lieutenant in the Federal service. Judge HOWELL was alternately in the room of the Private Secretary and again in the Governor's room, in a state of great uneasiness and agitation. He was finally carried to the station. R. F. DAUNOY was also in this room, and escaped by arrest. This reporter was also there, and escaped by the skin of his teeth. The bullets rained around the open windows like hail during the whole progress of the riot.

ORIGIN OF THE RIOT ON CANAL-STREET.

A procession of freedmen, some 100 to 150 in number, with a flag and a band of music at their head, came marching up from the lower part of the town toward Mechanics' Institute. A white man, who was standing on the neutral ground looking on, was shoved aside by one of the freedmen, and tripping against the curbstone, fell. The policemen in the neighborhood, on seeing this, supposed that the white man had been struck, and advanced to arrest the supposed assailant. The policemen were met by a volley of pistol-shots, bricks, &c., which at once induced a general alarm. Several arrests were made, but we could learn of no fatal results from the firing. The alarm among the storekeepers induced them to close their stores previous to the firing. The shots were very brisk for a time, and much excitement prevailed.

AT THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

The following is a list of white men under arrest at the First District Police Office:

S. C. Blanchard.
C. W. Bridge.
E. Tooth.
A. D. Mitchell.
Michael Caulfield.
John McCann.
B. F. Daunoy, member of Convention.
L. Louis.
G. Howes, badly wounded.
E. Legion.
M. Cameron.
S. S. Fish, two serious wounds.
I. W. Horton, minister, badly wounded.
A. Obre.
W. H. Waters, member of Convention, not hurt.
R. K. Cutler, not wounded.
W. H. Nelson, not wounded
S. H. Hurst, badly wounded.
M. Hahn, slightly wounded
T. Cook.
Dr. W. H. Hire, seriously wounded.
F. Auguste.
Joseph Dupaty.
B. Osnard.
Dr. Pique.
W. Orr.
W. R. Fish.
Alfred Shaw, shot in the back.
E. Sinclair.
John Henderson, Jr., several wounds; dying.
C. P. Duplessis.
Mr. Waples, brother of Rufus Waples.

Many of the above give themselves out as spectators arrested by mistake. Several are wounded besides those marked above, but in the confusion which prevailed, we were unable to obtain particulars. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon some two hundred prisoners were brought to the First District Police Office, the greater number being more or less wounded. Our reporter counted ten bodies, and observed several persons mortally wounded. Dr. DOSTIE received five shots, and was at one time reported dead; however, we have it on reliable authority that he was alive up to 7 o'clock last evening.

Policeman MARK SOKOLOWSKY was lying at the station suffering from a pistol shot in the left side. The ball had been extracted, and the case was not considered dangerous.

MICHAEL HAHN was brought in covered with blood, but more scared than hurt. R. KING CUTLER was observed reclining gracefully on the top tier of a cell full of wounded men. He complained of being very thirsty, and said the heat was exceedingly unpleasant. The conventioners expressed considerable surprise at the remarkable disappearance of Judge HOWELL. His Worship skedaddled as soon as the disturbance commenced.

WOUNDED POLICE OFFICERS.

Dr. W. H. BERTHELOT, assisted by Drs. G. S. WEST and COWAN, attended to the wounded as fast as they were brought in. Dr. BERTHELOT at first alone performed the operation of ligating the posterior brachial arteries of a member of the Police, name not known. The wounded came in quick succession, but Dr. BERTHELOT, in spite of his well-known dispatch of such cases, would not have been able to attend to all the wounded, were it not that help in the person of Dr. COWAN came, who volunteered his assistance. Dr. WEST being observed on the other side of the street, was hailed, came over, took off his coat, and went at once at the Samaritan work of extracting a bullet from the left shoulder of one of the patients—a member of the Police. Between those assisted by Dr. B. F. SMITH and his assistants, those gentlemen did their work so well and speedily, that out of twenty-eight patients dangerously wounded, only one, by the name of HENNESSY, is likely not to recover. There were twenty-eight casualties of importance treated at Dr. BERTHELOT'S office, of whom twenty-two were members of the Police and six citizens. As above stated, only one of these (HENNESSY) is not expected to recover, and remains yet under the care of Dr. WEST.

Among the members of police treated by Dr. BERTHELOT, we remember only the names of Messrs. THEARD, McDONNELLY and HENNESSY; one of the citizens gave his name as DUFFY. The casualties following in quick succession, the names of the wounded could not be noted down, as all hands in the offices of Drs. BERTHELOT and SMITH had their hands full of work. Not enough praise can be given to Dr. BERTHELOT for his promptitude, as otherwise a good many of those who were treated by him would have bled to death before they could have got medical assistance, all the houses on Canal-street and vicinity being closed with the exception of Dr. BERTHELOT'S. Among the wounded were Rev. Mr. HORTON, severely, and GLENDY BURKE, Esq., in the side.

THE FIRST ARREST.

The first shot was fired by a negro in the procession. Policeman EDWARD CREVON, Aid to the Chief, gallantly charged into the heart of the crowd, and with the aid of a citizen, whose name we were unfortunately unable to learn, succeeded in arresting the man who fired the shot. The gallant act should not go unrewarded.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.

Day Corporal WALGAMOTT, of the First District Police, fell dead under the combined influence of excessive heat and excitement.

A TRULY LAMENTABLE INCIDENT.

EDGAR CENAS, only son of one of our most respected citizens, was shot while entering the Mechanics' Institute with the police. The unfortunate young man, who had exerted himself nobly to save the lives of others, was mortally wounded by an accidental shot. At the inquest held this afternoon, it was discovered that the ball entered the right cheek half an inch above the corner of the lip, and passing through, made exit near the vertebral colum. The deceased was attended by Drs. NICHOLLS and TEBAULT.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

By the courtesy of Maj. GEMBLY, of the Eighty-first United States Colored Infantry, we were permitted to inspect the interior of the Institute. The entrance was slippery with blood, the walls were horribly besmeared—shot-marks in every direction. Quite a number of hats, caps, and other articles of clothing strewn around, gave evidence of the fearful panic which had prevailed. The furniture was in the utmost disorder. The Major found some dead bodies and a number of wounded men lying about when he took possession.

At sunset all the approaches to the Mechanics' Institute were guarded by sentries. The infantry were under arms, and the artillery were in position, commanding the principal streets, ready for any emergency. The cavalry are on patrol.

The city cars ceased running last evening about 5 o'clock, and a higher appreciation of their convenience was superinduced among the many hundreds who were unexpectedly forced to walk home or to incur the expense of hiring hacks and cabs.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

The following was issued by the Mayor last evening:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, July 30, 1866.

Whereas, The city is in a state of great agitation, arising out of the riots precipitated by a revolutionary faction; and

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that order be restored and violence suppressed;

Therefore, I, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, do call on all such citizens as are willing to assist in maintaining the peace, to appear at the City Hall this day, at 6 P. M., to be sworn in as extra policemen. No one not holding my authority will be allowed to make any arrest.

All good citizens, with the exception of those on duty, are requested to retire to their homes, and not to assemble in crowds on the public streets.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Death of Young Cenas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 31.

One of the most sorrowful incidents of yesterday was the killing of young EEWARD CENAS, the only son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. CENAS. The Doctor, whose health has been bad for several years, has had more than his share of sorrow and affliction. During the last five years he has lost four adult children—two sons and two daughters. His eldest son was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, his two daughters died of consumption, after their marriage, and yesterday his last child, a promising young student of medicine, was killed by an accidental shot, fired by a policeman at some man who was escaping from the Mechanics' Hall, and refused to halt when ordered. Young EDGAR CENAS happened, with a number of students, to be in the rear building of the Medical College, when the ball from the policeman's pistol struck him in the face, and, passing downward, severed the carotid artery. He was immediately taken into the college, and Dr. NICHOLS, with the aid of some of the students, made an effort to tie up the artery, but the unfortunate young man bled to death before it could be accomplished. EDGAR CENAS was a noble young man, who gave promise of succeeding his father in the high position he has so long held in the faculty in this city. He was about 20 years of age.

Alleged Proposed Massacre.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

R. F. DAUNOY, one of the party arrested at the Mechanics' Hall, on being released stated to Gen. KAUTZ that a fellow prisoner, (BLANCHARD,) confined in the same cell, had stated to him that through the instigation of Dr. DOESTIE, it was arranged by the negroes of the Third District that a general massacre of the whites should take place last night in the event of the Convention being interfered with. The force was to be led by one BERTRIN. The commanding-General at a late hour was thoroughly investigating the matter.

A large force of the military was stationed in Lafayette-square during the night.

Comments of the Press.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We give elsewhere all the particulars we have been enabled to collect, and believe to be authentic, of the riot of yesterday, at and about the Mechanics' Institute. Much depends upon hearsay; but we give nothing that we have not reason to believe to be correct, and exclude much that may prove to be true, because it is not sufficiently corroborated. The excitement last night was so great that it was not possible to institute any formal investigation into the facts, with a view of fixing the responsibility of the outbreak upon individuals. That task is to be executed hereafter, in a form to be placed on record. The testimony will be wanted to rebut the uses which will undoubtedly be made of it by ill-wishers abroad to excuse the criminality of those who have fanned the flames of revolt among us, and kindled the incendiary passions which resulted in the bloody excesses of yesterday.

The sensibilities of the people of this city have been very much excited by the revolutionary purposes on the part of Ex-Conventionists of 1864, who had appointed to meet at the Institute on Monday. A meeting of the partisans of these men was held on Friday night, at which the most inflammatory language was employed to incite the negroes to acts of violence. They were told if any white man should interfere with them, "kill him." It has been well understood that arms have been distributed among them, with a view to some such use as has occurred. It was greatly apprehended for several days that the meeting of the unpopular Conventionists would make the occasion for a collision. The depth of the popular feeling against them might precipitate a conflict while the passions on the other side were so much inflamed, and lawlessness taught them so openly. The authorities waived any purpose they might have entertained of issuing processes against them as disturbers of the public peace, and hoped their gathering, if left undisturbed, would pass off with only a temporary excitement. The course of events had made them harmless, if they had ever had any other capacity for mischief than that which their teachings to the dupes has now so unhappily disclosed. The Mayor and the city officials, and such citizens as he conferred with, advised the course which was pursued, of counselling all citizens to keep aloof from the Mechanics' Institute, where this meeting was advertised to be held, and organizing the police force so as to be ready promptly to suppress any sudden disorder. There was never any purpose to interfere with the Conventionists, and none of the calamities of the day arose from any attempt of the kind. There was nevertheless, general uneasiness felt lest a mob spread should be excited. The principal stores in Canal-street and the vicinity, were closed, and the streets filled with idlers, thus facilitating a disturbance they came at first to witness. There were few persons, except negroes, in front of the building on Dryades-street, when the rump commenced their sitting, and no signs were given of any attempt to disturb them. It appears, however, that not relying on the protection of the city, and not asking for it, they had taken a considerable number of armed negroes, held the house, and to this incident most of the bloody incidents which follows are fairly to be attributed. The disturbance outside commenced with the arrival of a gang of armed negroes from the town districts, which fired into the crowd at the corner of Canal-street. The conflict commenced there. The police succeeded in arresting the man who fired that shot, after some tuumultuous resistance. The excitement of the negroes grew to be ungovernable. The police, desiring to abstain from all appearance of intimidation to the convocationists, had not been posted in force in the direct neighborhood. Just after the disturbance at the Canal-street corner broke out, firing commenced at the other end of the street, near and about the corner of Common. The Chief of Police arrived soon after, and was received by a volley of pistol shots, and immediately there was firing along the line. The negroes had their clubs, and some had revolvers which they wielded with vigor; but the Police were too strong for them, and citizens came in with what we consider a superserviceable aid, for the Police were sufficient for all purposes. The Police account, corroborated by witnesses, is, that while they were engaged with the negroes in front of the building, they were fired on from the west windows by the negro party within. The Chief of Police had been singled out for a bullet from the window, which had failed in its mission. The Police returned the fire, and that was the first movement against the building. Up to that time the police had been engaged in clearing the streets, and attempting to preserve order outside. Attacked from the rear, they advanced to take possession, and were resisted at first. But a white flag was exhibited in token of surrender to the authorities; but when they undertook to march in, they were received with a volley of balls, and a conflict ensued, in which a number were killed. The members of the Convention that remained were arrested by the police, and such of them as were not hurt in the affray, were subsequently permitted to go to their own homes on parole. Some violent scenes occurred, which are to be deeply lamented as facts. They should be made the subject of more minute inquiry than we are able to give them at this time—when the only task we have proposed to ourselves is to state as calmly as possible the source of the calamity of yesterday, to aid in determining where the responsibility ought to rest.

From the New-Orleans Times.

The incendiary teachings of a pestilent gang of demagogues have produced their natural fruits—tumult and bloodshed. The wind has been sown and the whirlwind reaped. Fearful indeed is the responsibility which rests on the heads of those who have been concerned in the great crime of attempting to overturn all civil authority among us, and of superseding it by a wicked usurpation. It is a matter of sincere regret that so terrible a disturbance should have occurred; yet till human nature completely changes, violence will beget violence, and those who counsel lawlessness are likely to meet with a lawless end. A band of poor, deluded negroes, urged on by unprincipled white men, have, unfortunately for themselves, been the principal sufferers. Armed with pistols, clubs and razors, they collected in great numbers around Mechanics' Institute, for the avowed purpose of defending the revolutionary Jacobins who had raised the banner of negro suffrage, and the result of their folly is sorrowfully apparent. Left to themselves, the negroes never would have joined in a treasonable scheme to overthrow the State Government; but they listened to the words of the tempter, and into the pit dug for others they have fallen.

The riot was commenced in every instance by negroes, spurred on by white men, and it is highly creditable to the police of the city that they succeeded in quelling it without any military aid. Many of them were wounded, but it is not likely that the results will prove fatal in more than two cases—Officers HENNESSY and SOKOLOSKI, both brave and worthy men. For a time the police had to unite their efforts not only against the negro rioters but the indignant populace, some of whom were quite anxious to extend their volunteer assistance to the city authorities in an unauthorized manner, and did far more of harm than good. It is true that the impulse which prompted them was generous, for blood is thicker than water, and it was difficult to witness the attack of armed and infuriated negroes—no matter how innocently they may have been brought into the matter—without rushing to the rescue of the assailed guardians of the peace.

And so the Convention of 1864, which commenced in usurpation, has ended in riot and bloodshed. As Mr. ROSELIUS declared yesterday: "Every participant in the treasonable scheme should be arrested and sent to jail." This, it must be remembered, is not the opinion of a political adventurer, but of a grave jurist, an original Union man, a sober, quiet citizen of the highest respectability.

We have the best of reasons for supposing that for several days vile attempts have been made to excite the negroes into rebellion, and to organise them into bands for that specific purpose. This view of the matter is strengthened by the disclosures made last night by R. F. DAUNOY, relative to the expected rise of the negroes in the Third District at 12 o'clock last night, under a man named BERTIN, but whether white or black, we could not learn.

Had Gov. WELLS but performed his duty with the wisdom and discretion which should have characterized the Chief Magistrate of Louisiana, all this trouble might have been avoided. He, however, in an evil hour, linked his political fortunes to a usurping cabal, and in a desperate venture to get out of one difficulty has plunged the State and himself into another.

Such facts of the sad doings of yesterday as our reporters have been able to collect will be found detailed under appropriate headings. The wounded men were all sent last night, either to their residences or to the hospitals.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence Between Mr. C. W. Field and Admiral Milne.

HEART'S CONTENT, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Yesterday afternoon I sent the following telegram:

To Sir Alexander Milne, Admiralty, London:

I should be very glad if you would allow the *Terrible*, Capt. COMMERELL, to accompany the *Medway* to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Her officers and men enter so fully into the spirit of our work that I am very desirous to have them with us.

Please answer by cable.

Kind regards to Lady MILNE.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

This morning the following answer was received:

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

Cyrus W. Field, Newfoundland:

The Admiralty approve of the *Terrible* affording assistance by accompanying the *Medway* to lay the St. Lawrence Cable.

Be kind enough to make this known to Capt. COMMERELL as the Admiralty decision, for his guidance.

(Signed,) Sir A. MILNE, Admiral.

The Diary of the Cable.

Copies of the diary of Mr. DEAN, Secretary of the Atlantic Cable Expedition, were, shortly after the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Heart's Content, handed to Mr. MACKAY, Superintendent of the Newfoundland line, for transmission to the New-York Associated Press. Mr. MACKAY intrusted them to Capt. BRUCE, of H. M. ship *Niger*, for delivery to the agent of the Associated Press at Halifax, to which port she was bound, and whence they were to be forwarded by the quickest conveyance to this City. The *Niger* arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, when, instead of fulfilling his words, Capt. BRUCE turned the copies over to the British Admiral for perusal. The Halifax agent of the press telegraphs, under date of the 3d inst.:

"This afternoon I sent for the copies of the diary, but they (the Admiral and his subordinates) evidently think them their property. I inclosed a telegram from Mr. MACKAY and from the general agent of the press at New-York, to disabuse their minds, but have not as yet succeeded in obtaining what is unquestionably the property of the Press. It is now too late for the mail, and the diary, if obtained, cannot be forwarded until next Wednesday."

The bad faith shown by the British officers is but another proof of the value of British professions where an interest is at stake.

Cable Messages.

Eleven messages were forwarded from this City yesterday (Saturday) for transmission to Europe by the cable, for which $1,105 in gold was paid.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 4.

QUARANTINE AT HAVANA.

The following has been received at the State Department from the Consulate General of the United States:

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 217, I have to advise that only vessels from New-York have thus far been subject to the quarantine restrictions therein mentioned, but it will be applied to those from other parts of the United States where the newspapers may report the cholera to exist. I have not yet had an answer from the Captain-General on the subject, but I am informed that the same was duly referred to the Superior Board of Health, by which the resolution of the Board for Havana was modified. The Captain-General last Saturday told me that very stringent orders had come to him from Spain to adopt measures against the introduction of cholera into this island. The last vessel from New-York admitted to free pratique immediately was the *Morro Castle*, which left that port the 4th inst. An English brig, which sailed seven days before her and fourteen days' passage, was put in quarantine.

The steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Eagle* have been subjected to the same, and have not been allowed to land their passengers nor cargoes while remaining in quarantine.

The bills of health now issued by the Board here contain the notification that there are some cases of yellow fever and small-pox prevalent. I make this known to the Mayors of Baltimore and New-York by the steamer *Cuba*, which takes this to the first-named port. I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE, U. S. Consul General.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The total amount of securities received by the Government for the circulation of National Bank notes is $329,100,700, and for deposits, $38,340,500.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has ordered the appointment of ANDREW J. FAULK, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Dakota, *vice* NEWTON EDWARDS.

A. P. GORMAN has been removed from the position of Postmaster of the United States Senate, his dismissal to take effect on the 1st proximo.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary MCCULLOCH, with his family, left Washington this evening for a short tour of recreation. He will be absent about a week or ten days.

The United States Emigrant Aid Company.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Aug. 4.

The United States Emigrant Aid Company met in this city for organization, to-day. The corporators are EDMUND BURKE, DANIEL CROSS, GEORGE W. BIDDLES, CHARLES W. JOHNSON, of New-Hampshire, and GEORGE B. LORING and DANIEL NEEDHAM, of Massachusetts. The Company was chartered at the last session of the Legislature, with a broad and comprehensive charter and a very large authorized capital. It is the intention of this Company to establish agencies in all large American cities and on the Continent of Europe.

Hon. EDMUND BURKE was elected Chairman, Hon. DANIEL CROSS Secretary, and DANIEL NEEDHAM, EDMUND BURKE and DANIEL CROSS a Committee of Organization. DANIEL NEEDHAM was appointed Corresponding Secretary, with headquarters at Boston.

This Company has full power to buy and sell lands, furnish outfits for emigrants, and to do a general business in connection therewith, and will proceed to business immediately.

Death of Hon. Ezekiel Whitman.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Aug. 4.

HON. EZEKIEL WHITMAN, LL. D., a graduate of Brown University in 1795, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine from 1841 to Oct. 23, 1848, when he resigned, died at East Bridgewater, Mass., on the 1st inst., aged ninety years. His funeral took place this morning, attended by the members of the bar and a large concourse of citizens.

Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

At a convention of the supporters of President JOHNSON for the First District of Ontario, held here to-day, Gen. CHARLES B. STUART, of Geneva, and Hon. LEWIS PECK, of Phelps, were unanimously chosen delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

Congressional Nominations in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Hon. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, from the First Congressional District, and Hon. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, from the Second Congressional District, were nominated for reëlection to Congress by the Union Convention at this city to-day.

Death of Col. John Rutherford.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, August 4.

Col. JOHN RUTHERFORD, who presided at the recent meeting of the State Central Committee, died suddenly last night, at an advanced age. He was for several years Lieut.-Governor of Virginia.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

There have been heavy shipments of gold from here during the past week, part on Government account.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The Franklin Cotton Mill, on the corner of Third and Smith-streets, was seriously damaged by fire this morning. A large amount of cotton was consumed. Loss, about $20,000.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 4.

The brig *Olive Francis*, of Machiasport, from Boston for Glace Bay, was run down on Sunday night by a United States gunboat off Cape Sable. Crew saved and landed at Machias.

Murder of an Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Lieut. BUTTS, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been murdered by highwaymen in Jackson Parish.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Saturday, August 4.

Two and a half miles of the Union Pacific Railroad were laid yesterday.

Death of Capt. Shallicross.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Capt. JOHN SHALLICROSS, a veteran steamboat man, died yesterday.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Bernard Friery and Frank Ferris to be Executed on the 17th Inst.

When the laws are violated and a human life is taken, popular indignation against the perpetrator of the foul deed is most intense. When the offender has been brought to trial before a jury, and that jury has pronounced upon his crime, popular indignation turns to a feeling of sympathy for the accused. Particularly is this the case when the result of trial has been a condemnation to death. Public opinion recognizes the fact that crime must be punished, yet sorrow for the unfortunate victim seem to fill the breast of every one. When the offence committed is fresh, with all its horrors, in the mind of the public, every rumor to the prejudice of the accused is accepted as truth, but when that accused has received his death sentence, and but a few days or hours stand between him and the gallows, all vindictiveness vanishes, and the public will hear what he has to say with pity for his misfortune.

Yesterday our reporter had interviews with FRIERY and FERRIS at the Tombs. Having received permission from Sheriff KELLEY to visit them, and the unfortunate men themselves having expressed a willingness to converse with him, our reporter proceeded to the Tombs, and was locked in the condemned cells with the prisoners for a considerable time. The first one visited was FRIERY, who is to be executed for the murder of HARRY LAZARUS, perpetrated about eighteen months ago. It will be remembered that FRIERY went to the saloon kept by LAZARUS, who was a prize-fighter, and after a short quarrel stabbed LAZARUS in the neck, producing death. For this he was tried, and sentenced to be hung on the 17th of this month. A motion for a new trial was denied by the Courts. FRIERY expressed great pleasure in seeing any person who manifested a friendly interest in him. He said that the newspapers, and particularly one or two journals which he named, had maligned him most fearfully, and hence he had not previously desired to see newspaper men. He said that he had been represented as a desperado of the worst description, whereas the fact was that he had always been a hard-working, industrious man, and not the leader of a life made of wicked deeds. It is within the knowledge of our reporter that he was for many years employed to attend the fish market at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, and that his employers represent him as having been a most faithful, hard-working, steady boy, whom they trusted and relied upon completely. FRIERY is young, not over 23 or 24 years of age, born in this country of Irish parents. His countenance betokens more than an average amount of intelligence for his class, and so far from being the repulsive hang-dog looking villian that he has been represented, his face is a pleasant one to look upon. His eye is sharp and clear, his brow fair, his mouth naturally wears a smile, and there is a look of open frankness in his whole countenance, which produces a favorable impression where prejudice does not exist. In speaking of him here, our reporter gives simply the statement made to him, and does not desire to be held responsible for their accuracy. He simply reports his interview. After the usual salutations upon entering the cell, FRIERY said: "Well, my time is drawing nigh—two weeks from to-day I am to be executed." He spoke like one who fully appreciated his situation, who had contemplated death, and was resigned. In the conversation which ensued, he said, substantially: God is good, and if it is his will that I should die, I am prepared. I have been in prison eighteen months, and have had nothing to do but reflect upon my life and my approaching end. I have sought religious consolation, and under the guidance of the good priest who attends me, I trust I have found peace. I know in my own heart that I am no murderer. I never entertained the slightest ill-will toward HARRY LAZARUS, and but a little while before had been shaking hands with him. With my last hours drawing near, when I would not imperil my soul by telling a lie, I say that I do not remember a single incident which occurred on that terrible night. I had lost considerable money; it was New-Year's time, and I had been on a spree for three or four days. I am told that I had even been put to bed that night, when some men came and got me up again and took me into the street, and finally to the place where this unfortunate affair happened. When I came to myself I found I was here, charged with murder. The knife I had I took from a Southern man who was in company with us, to prevent his doing any harm. I was not in the habit of drinking, and what I had taken made me crazy. I never had any difficulty before, and never so much as passed "you lie" with any man. I worked hard, and had made some money, but lost considerable at this time, and that is what set me on a spree. There is no doubt but HARRY died by my hand, but I never sought his life, and never wished harm to him nor any man. From the conversation our reporter learned that FRIERY was a partner in a drinking and sporting house in Houston-street, and that he was making money. He held his situation in the market because he liked his employers and they liked him. He often told them that he would never work for any one else, but when he left them he should do business for himself. He was an energetic young man and constantly on the watch for opportunities to make money. He had been considerably interested in securing the election of certain politicians, and controlled some votes in his ward. His statement of his habits and his business tallies exactly with that given by the gentlemen in whose employ he was from his early boyhood.

The life of a city reporter is full of incident, and the interview with FRIERY embraced one of these incidents. Ten years ago our reporter was collecting election returns at night in the upper part of the City, and to enable him to do so with expedition had secured a horse and wagon. He employed a small boy to ride with him, to mind the horse when he left the carriage. During the night the carriage broke down, and the reporter sent the boy back to the stable with it, collecting his returns on foot. The boy was a stranger to him, one whom he had never seen before or since. Yesterday, while conversing with FRIERY, our reporter observed that his features were being closely studied. At length FRIERY recalled this incident of the election returns, and said, "I am the boy who rode with you that night."

For a long time FRIERY entertained hopes that a new trial would be granted him, or that the Governor would interfere in his behalf. Lately he has abandoned such hope, and is, as he says, prepared to meet his fate. His conduct while in prison has been unexceptionable, and he has won the hearts of the keepers by his uniform cheerfulness and good temper. He is confined in one of the condemned cells, which is kept neat and in the best possible order. He is never allowed outside, and for eighteen months has not breathed the free air. Previous to being sentenced he was allowed an occasional promenade along the prison corridors, but that privilege was withdrawn when his sentence was pronounced. He expresses great contrition for his crime, and trusts for forgiveness above.

In the cell adjoining FRIERY'S, FRANK FERRIS is confined. Our reporter had an interview with him also, being locked in the cell as before. FERRIS is a man 35 years of age or thereabouts, a native of one of the German States. He is charged with having killed his wife on the 9th of September, 1864. The murder was committed with an axe, and its details were horrible. The story of FERRIS, as related by himself in broken English, is calculated to arouse the sympathy of the listener. He says that he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, but was discharged at the end of six months. His wife, who was a widow when he married her, during his absence in the army, went to live in a bad house in James-street. When he returned he found her there surrounded by the profligate and vicious of both sexes, and he endeavored to reclaim her. He procured respectable rooms and removed her to them, but while he was at work she returned to her old associates. When he remonstrated with her, she denounced him as a deserter, and caused his arrest. Three times she did this, and he suffered months of imprisonment in consequence. Still he loved her and tried to induce her to live with him, but her persistent refusal drove him crazy. He says he was crazy for some time, and that he does not know what occurred when she was killed. He did not recover his senses until he had been in the Tombs for three weeks. FERRIS has but one child of his own, a cripple of but three or four years. He has, however, two step-children. He manifests great anxiety for the welfare of these, and the thought that they are unprovided for renders it impossible to reconcile him to death. A day or two since the three children visited him in his cell, but the youngest, his own child, refused to go to him. No amount of persuasion could induce the child to accept his caresses. This cut him to the soul, and since then he has appeared very much broken down. He is restless, discontented and querulous. He says that the witnesses who swore against him were bad characters, and any of them could be bought for a glass of rum. He complains that he has no friends, and says if he is hung it will be for that reason. He thinks the papers now in the hands of the Governor are sufficient to secure a commutation of his sentence if some friend would press their consideration. A Catholic priest attends upon him regularly, but has failed to produce in him a satisfactory frame of mind. Against a few persons he still entertains a strong vindictive feeling—or, if not vindictive, it is a feeling far from forgiving in its nature. He thinks he has sustained great injury at the hands of a few individuals, and is not willing to overlook the fact. He seems very much broken in spirit, and cannot converse in reference to his approaching fate with any degree of composure.

There seems now no probability that either of these men can escape the execution of the sentence pronounced upon them. The evidence of their guilt was most conclusive. Indeed, neither denies the act of killing, but both repudiate the charge of premeditation. To one who realizes the situation in which they are placed, an ignominious death upon the scaffold staring them in the face, and no possible chance of their being reprieved, an interview with them is far from pleasant.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—Most of the stores in Fulton-street, Fulton-avenue, Atlantic-street and Myrtle-avenue, have arranged to close at 7 o'clock every evening in the week except Saturday.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The number of arrests by the Police of Brooklyn, during the week ending Aug. 30, was 572. The offenses were burglary, larceny, intoxication, arson, &c.

CAMP MEETING.—The Centenary Church camp meeting, at Northport, Long Island, will commence on Monday, Aug. 6.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FERRY-BOAT NEW-YORK ON FIRE.—The ferry-boat *New-York*, while on her 1:40 trip from New-York to Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, took fire about the engine. The engine was stopped, and the boat ran down the stream, until the assistance of a tug was obtained, and she was towed to her slip on the Jersey City side, the trip occupying just fifty-five minutes. The fire was extinguished by the hands on the boat, assisted by the passengers. The damage was very trifling.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE JERSEY CITY FIRE.—A Committee of citizens has been appointed to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire on Bergen and Warren streets, Jersey City, many of whom are now lodged in stables and outhouses, having saved nothing in the way of furniture and wearing apparel, and many of them having small children to provide for. The Committee will enter upon their duties on Monday.

THE NEW POLICE FORCE IN JERSEY CITY—TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.—Three members of the Jersey City police force were placed on trial Friday night on various charges. Policeman ANSDEN, leaving his beat without permission, decision reserved; Policeman JOSEPH SMITH, offering to bribe the examining physician to report favorably on his physical condition, fined three days pay; Policeman DENNING, unwarrantable interference with peaceable citizens, trial not concluded.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPOON THIEF.—HARRY SMITH, formerly a slave owned by Mr. GEORGE F. PERRY, of Lafayette, was arrested in Jersey City, Saturday morning, charged by his former master and present employer with stealing ten silver spoons. In consideration of the fact that it was his first offence, and that he was born on his employer's plantation near Richmond, the complaint was withdrawn on his confessing the theft and expressing contrition.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.—Coroner HANLEY, of Hudson City, on Sunday morning held an inquest on the body of LORENZO J. GLASS, a youth aged about 18 years, who was drowned in a tank of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at the Deep Cut of Bergen, while trying to rescue a lad who had fallen into the water. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

A STRANGE CASE.—A well-known resident of Jersey City was found by the Police, at a late hour on Friday night, in Warren-street, in an insensible condition, with an ugly gash under his chin and his collar-bone broken. He was conveyed to his home, where his wounds were dressed. He refuses to give any explanation of the circumstances that led to his injuries.

THE VALUE OF OLD SHIRTS.—On Friday evening, a gentleman crossing Fulton Ferry fell asleep on the boat. He had with him a rough-looking carpet-bag and a bundle. When he arrived at the Brooklyn side of the river, the watchman of the boat aroused the sleeper. The gentleman, after rubbing his eyes, discovered that his bundle and his carpet-bag were missing. In company with the watchman, he looked through the cabins, but not finding his property, casually remarked that it wasn't of much consequence, as the carpet-bag only contained a few old soiled shirts. He requested the watchman, however, in case the property was found, to return it to him at a hotel near by. Shortly afterward, two men, who had overheard the conversation, handed the articles to the watchman, saying they had found them on the boat. The watchman carried them to the hotel, where the loser sat quietly enjoying a cigar, and throwing down the bag, said, "There are your dirty shirts." The gentleman told the watchman to wait a minute, and he'd pay him for his trouble. He then unlocked his old carpet-bag, and pulled from its interior $700 in greenbacks and $10,000 worth of Treasury warrants. He handed the watchman $5 for returning the bag, with the remark that "he had a higher regard for his dirty shirts than he was willing to manifest, for fear he'd never see them again." The worthies who had stolen the bag containing such valuable booty had overheard his conversation with the watchman, and believing his statement, had virtuously returned the property. The gentleman promises to keep awake the next time he travels with loose valuables.

THE STEAMSHIP "HELVETIA."—The steamship *Helvetia*, of the National Steam Navigation Company's Line, arrived out on the 1st inst. It will be remembered that it was she that put back from Queenstown on the discovery of cholera on board among the German emigrants. She landed safely on Wednesday last over 500 steerage passengers all in perfect health, the voyage being a pleasant one, unmarked by a single case of sickness, save the inevitable disturbances of stomachs incidental to the smoothest trips and the best regulated interiors. Yesterday the *Louisiana*, of the same line, sailed with a fair complement of passengers, cabin and steerage, and a full cargo of cotton, grain and general merchandise. This line rapidly resumes the position it held before the unhappy coincidences of cholera occurring on three of its steamers, and the injurious reports gaining currency thereby. The vessels are of immense size, three of them being over three thousand four hundred tons registered tonnage; with a perseverance in the rigid sanitary discipline observed on each with the ample space afforded each passenger there is no fair ground for assuming, should the fatal malady to which at this time all closely-crowded communities are more or less subject, show itself in any of these steamers the Company have neglected a single precaution called for to secure the safety of the lives intrusted in a measure to their safe keeping.

The Athenian Ladies

were passionately fond of perfumes, but never were their handsome Grecian noses titilated with such a divine aroma as that which every American lady of taste and fashion inhales from her lace mouchoir. There was no PHALON in the classic ages, and consequently no extract of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Opinions of Marsden's Cholera Cure!

A Clergyman: I consider it invaluable in all cases.
A Physician: It has certainly been very successful.
An Hotel-keeper: We consider ourselves exempt with this remedy on hand.
A Druggist: Of all cholera medicines, I think this the most reliable.
Depot No. 487 Broadway. Price $1.

Levett's Aromatic Swietenia.

For cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. Try it once; you will use no other. For sale by F. C. WELLS & CO., General Agents, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, July 30, Mrs. ASA BABCOCK, in the 74th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Truxton, Cortlandt County, for interment.

BRIGGS.—At Kings Bridge, on Thursday, Aug. 2, JOSIAH BRIGGS, late of Fordham, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BATES.—On Friday, Aug. 3, MARY J., wife of Daniel Bates, and daughter of the late Robert Story, of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 60 West 50th-st., Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 3, ROYAL S. CRANE, Jr., of cholera infantum, aged 8 months.

DILKS.—On Saturday, July 28, of cholera infantum, WM. W. DILKS, Jr., aged 3 weeks and 5 days; also, on Friday morning, Aug. 3, MARY C., wife of Wm. W. Dilks, and eldest daughter of the late Andrew Townsend, Esq., aged 20 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 128 Bleecker-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GLASS.—Drowned, on Friday, Aug. 3, while saving another, LORENZO J., son of James and Mary Glass, aged 19 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 2½ o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Hudson City, N. J.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 4, of consumption, FRANCIS K., son of the late Rev. John E. Miller, aged 26 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 70 West Baltic-st., on Monday, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.

PIERCE.—On Friday, Aug. 3, at Great Barrington, Mass., SARAH A. PIERCE, wife of Charles H. Pierce, of New-York, and daughter of Horace P. Smith, of Glen Cove, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SESSIONS.—At Milton, Ulster County, on Friday, Aug. 3, JOHN, infant son of John and Elizabeth P. Sessions, aged 9 months.

WELCH.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, after a short illness, MARGARET WELCH, aged 80 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Chiswell, No. 61 Tillary-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Aug. 6.

YOUNGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 3, of paralysis, DAVID L. YOUNGS, aged 60 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M., and of the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 71 Lee-av., corner of Rodney-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 6, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. H. W. Bostwick, Acting Consul of the United States at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, of the death, on the 6th of June, 1866, at Chinandega de Nicaragua, of JAMES M. HITCHCOCK, of Cheektowaga, Erie County, New-York.

OFFICIAL—[No. 73.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 3, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Laight-street, aged about forty-five years, slim built, dark hair, blue eyes, upper front tooth out, others good, slim face, red side whiskers, five feet nine inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, dark vest, gray pants, one shoe, no socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING ON LONG ISLAND—Will be held at Northport, L. I., commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 3:45 P. M., stopping at 37th-st., E. R., at 4 o'clock; returning, leave Northport at 5:45 A. M.

The steamboat STAMFORD will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7 A. M., Broome-st., New-York, at 7:10 and 37th-st., E. R., 7:25; returning, leave Northport at 5:30 P. M. All baggage will be taken on the boats on Monday, Aug. 6, and returned on Saturday, 11th, free of charge.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT, AFTER AN ABSENCE of five weeks, has returned to the City, and will preach in his Church, on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the text, *Crucify Him, Crucify Him*. And at 7¾ P. M. to young people on the *Means and Importance of Mental Culture*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. W. C. CLARK, pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. PAINTER; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING. Mrs. WOOSTER, late from England, will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE—Preaching by Elder J. B. COOK, on SUNDAY, the 5th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. In the EVENING, at No. 108 24th-st., Advent Church. Subject: *The Prophetic Picture of the Nations, Past and Present and Prospective.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching 5th inst. corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7¾ P. M.; also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Seats free. Sacrament after morning service. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7¾ P. M.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODWORTH Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. C. PARTRIDGE and others will speak on *The New Church, its Need, Character and Uses*. Three o'clock conference. Subject—*Clairvoyance*. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Aug. 5, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Baptizing in connection with the morning services.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE Dutch Churches on SUNDAY: North Church, 10½ A. M., devotional singing meeting, and prayer meeting in EVENING at 6¾ and 7¾ o'clock; 5th-av., corner 29th-st., at 10½ A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. All are invited to attend.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, may be expected to preach in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 5. The services commence at 11 o'clock. The seats are free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. R. J. QUENNELL, Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

"THE LAST PLAGUE OF EGYPT."—Dr. LYSTER, member of P. E. Brotherhood, New-York, will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, in St. John's Hall, at 8 o'clock.
J. W. INWIGHT, M. D., Secretary, &c.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Services ON SUNDAY (Aug. 5) MORNING. Prayer and Holy Communion at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7½ o'clock.

THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., will be open for public worship every SABBATH, during the month of August, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH—REV. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach in the New-England Church in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 5, at 10½. No service in the evening.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. HAVEN, PRESIDENT OF the University of Michigan, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the 7th-st. M. E. Church. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 5. Services commence at 10½ A. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av., is open EVERY SUNDAY for service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner of Scammel, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service every SUNDAY in July and August, at 10½ A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

ONCE MORE.—S. S. SNOW, THE MESSENGER, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Bitter Day Approaching*. N. B.—Next service Sept. 2.

REV. GEO. F. MINGINS WILL PREACH in West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAYS, Aug. 5 and 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO. Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others. Depot, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
See certificates in *Sunday Mercury*.

DEATH TO FLIES.
HARTSHORNE'S ELECTRIC FLY PAPER is the best in use for exterminating flies. They sip the fluid and die off in thousands. Ten cents a package. Sold by druggists, and JENKINS & BABCOCK, 47 Dey-st.

LADIES, DISCARD INJURIOUS PADDINGS; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot No. 363 Canal-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCIENCE OF THE FACE.
NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; OR, SIGNS OF CHARACTER AS MANIFESTED THROUGH TEMPERAMENT AND EXTERNAL FORMS, AND ESPECIALLY IN "THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE." By SAMUEL R. WELLS, Editor of the *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*. With more than 1,000 illustrations. 8vo., pp. 769. Price, in four parts, paper, $4; bound in muslin, $5; Turkey morocco, marble edged, $8; Turkey morocco, full gilt, $10. Agents wanted.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The electors of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester and Yonkers, composing the Fifth Assembly District, are requested to select the number of delegates to which said towns are severally entitled, to attend a Convention of those approving the policy of President Johnson and the call for the Philadelphia Convention signed by A. A. Randall, to be held at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, on MONDAY, the 6th August inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., to select two delegates to attend a State Convention at Saratoga Springs on the 9th inst.

ABRAHAM HATFIELD,
FRED'K GROTE,
FRANKLIN W. GILLEY,
JOHN DICKENSON,
Committee.

JOHNSON NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION of the 8th Assembly District, 13th Ward, Headquarters, No. 415 Grand-st.—The books will be opened at the above headquarters, daily, for signatures of all loyal citizens in sustaining the Administration and restoring relations of brotherhood among the people of the States. We stand by the language and spirit of the Constitution of the United States and opposed to all sectional restrictions, by sectional principles or otherwise.

A grand meeting will be held at headquarters on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. All friendly to the call will please enter their names on the books of the Association.

ROBERT D. PRICE, President.
GEORGE ROWLAND, Secretary.
WESLEY ROWLAND, Treasurer.

A meeting will be held weekly at the headquarters of the Association. All newspapers friendly to the above Association will please insert the above.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4, 1866.

$9,000	U. S. 5s, '81.C....	109⅞	200	West. U. Tel....	56
15,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s.R'62	105⅛	25	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension......	108
19,500	U.S. 6s,5-20sC.'62.	108⅝	200	Quicksilver	50¾
200,000	do.	108⅝	200	Mar. Min....	12
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	106⅛	100	Mariposa Pr....	27
14,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	106⅛	200	do	26½
1,500	T. Notes. 7 3-10s First Ser. Sm'l	104⅜	600	Boston W. P....	32½
8,000	do	104⅜	130	Pacific M. S.Co....	225
850	do.2d S..Sm'l	104⅜	200	N. Y. Cen.	104½
1,500	do	104¼	200	do	104⅜
8,500	do	104⅛	5	do	103¾
2,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan....	104⅜	64	do	104⅛
			17	do ....2d call	103⅞
25,000	do	104⅜	39	Erie R....	69
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	97½	500	do	68⅝
4,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C...	70⅞	100	Hud. R. R....	121¾
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81.....	103½	100	do	121⅝
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	84	89	N. Y. & N. H. R...	112
2,000	N. Car. New Bs..	62	100	Reading R....	112
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	30½	100	Mich. Cen. R....	110¼
200,000	do	30⅝	500	Mich. S. & N. I....	84½
100,000	do b60	30⅝	100	do b10	84⅝
10,000	do....2d call	30⅝	100	do ....2d call	84⅜
10,000	do	30¼	100	do	84⅝
2,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	103¼	500	Ill. Cen. R....	122¼
2,000	Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	77	800	Clev. & Pitts....	86¾
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan....	112	200	do ....2d call	86⅝
			173	Cle. Col. & Cin. R....	111
5,000	McG. W. 1st....	64	500	Chic. & N. W....	36¾
2,000	do	65	300	do b30	37
10	Hanover Bank....	110	300	do	36⅝
10	Corn Ex. Bk....	119	100	do	37
35	Fourth National....	103¾	500	Chic. & W.N.Pref..	67¼
40	do	103⅛	200	do	67⅛
18	Bank of New-York	120½	100	do b30	67½
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	152	50	Chic. & R. I. R....	103¼
5	do	151	200	do	103⅝
100	Central Coal....	47½	300	P., F. W. & C....	104
100	Cum. Coal. P....	47	100	do ....2d call	104⅛
100	do ....2d call	47½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr....	71½
100	Amer. Coal....	58			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C....	30¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I....	84½
10,000	do b5	30⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	87
5,000	do	30⅝	500	do	87¼
28,000	do s3	30⅝	300	Chic. & R. I....	103⅝
40,000	do	30⅝	100	do s10	103¼
20,000	do	30⅝	200	Chic.& N. W....	37
200	New-York C.x-d...c	104⅛	100	do b10	37⅜
300	Erie R....	68⅝	100	do s3	37
100	do c	68⅝	200	do c	37
100	do b3	68⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P....	67⅝
100	do b15	68⅝	200	do b5	67⅜
200	Hudson R....	122	100	do s3	67¼
200	Reading R.x-d...b3	112¼	500	P.,Ft.W.& C.x-d...	104

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer....	30⅛	200	Reading R.x-d....	112
20,000	do b3	30⅝	400	do s3	111¾
10,000	do b30	30⅝	200	do	111⅞
40,000	do s3	30⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	86⅝
100	Central Coal Co....	48	200	do b10	86⅞
200	Mariposa Pref....	26⅝	200	do s4	86⅝
200	West. U. Tel....	55½	1300	Cleve. & Tol....	116½
100	do	55⅝	200	do c	116⅜
18	do	55	100	Chic. & R. Is....b10	103⅝
100	do b3	56	550	do	103⅝
100	do b10	55⅞	100	do b30	103⅞
200	do	55⅞	100	do s3	103⅝
200	N. Y. Central. x-d	104⅛	300	Chi. & N. W....	36⅞
100	do b10	104⅛	100	do s15	36⅝
100	do s60	103⅞	100	do b3	36⅞
200	do s3	104⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. P....	67⅝
500	Erie R....	68⅝	100	do b30	67⅝
100	do b5	68⅝	100	do	67⅞
200	do b20	68⅜	400	P.,Ft.W.&C x-d....	104
200	do s60	67⅞	100	do b3	104⅛
300	do	68⅝	200	do s10	104
200	do s3	68⅝	100	do b4	104⅛
100	Hud. R. R....	121¾	200	do	104⅛
200	Mar. & Cin.1st Pf...	45¼			

SATURDAY, Aug. 4—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, as it stood on the 1st of August inst., amounted to $2,633,099,276, being a reduction since the previous statement of June 1, in sixty days, of $37,189,091. In the same period the further sum of $46,814,650, in the temporary Currency obligations of the Treasury, has been funded into 5-20 6 per cent. Gold-bearing Stocks of 1865. The present is by far the most favorable statement of the progress in reduction of the Public Debt yet reported. It is $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 better than was generally looked for, and shows a grand reduction from the maximum of the Public Debt, unprovided for in August last, *of one hundred and twenty-five million of dollars*—say $124,153,959. Since the 1st June the Gold Coin in the Treasury has increased from $50,679,957 to $61,322,126. The following is a condensed summary, as compared with the previous official statement:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUG. 1, 1866.

	June 1, 1866.	Aug. 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
5-20s new, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
5-20s new, 1865	80,734,560	127,549,150
6 per cents., 1881	283,745,500	282,734,100
5 per cents., 10-40s	171,219,100	171,219,100
Old 6 per cents	18,323,592	18,323,592
Old 5 per cents	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,195,825,192	$1,242,641,442
7.30 per cents	$812,221,600	$798,949,350
Compound Legal-tenders	162,012,140	156,012,140
6 per cent. certificates	43,025,000	
6 per cent. stock to Pacific Road	5,412,000	6,042,000
Total currency-bearing	$1,022,670,740	$960,933,450
Deposits on interest	124,561,486	118,605,470
Gold Deposits, no Interest	22,568,320	16,403,118
Total on Deposit	$147,129,806	$135,068,588
Cash in Treasury	*129,691,083	*137,317,332
Difference	$17,438,723	$2,248,744
Greenbacks	$402,128,318	$400,364,728
Fractional Currency	27,554,965	26,634,128
Past due Notes and Bonds	4,660,429	4,679,160
Total free of interest	$434,363,712	$431,678,016
Total Public Debt	$2,670,288,367	$2,633,099,276
Decrease	19,401,475	37,189,091
*On Hand	June 1, 1866.	Aug 1, 1866.
In gold	$50,679,957	$61,322,126
In currency	79,011,126	75,995,206
Total as above	$129,691,083	$137,317,332

The Gold Room was dull to-day, and the sales moderate. The price closed a fraction weaker than on Friday night. The Exports of the day and week were as follows:

Aug. 1—Steamship Malta, Liverpool—gold bars..	$113,068
Aug. 1—Steamship Columbia, Havana—Spanish gold	10,000
Aug. 1—Steamship Columbia, Havana—American gold	2,590
Aug. 3—Steamship Borussia, Hamburg—American silver	33,600
Aug. 3—Steamship Borussia, Hamburg—silver bars	221,987
Aug. 3—Steamship Borussia, Hamburg—foreign silver	2,000
Aug. 3—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool—Mexican gold	2,300
Aug. 3—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool—silver bars	61,996
Aug. 3—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool—American gold	12,623
Aug. 3—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool—silver coin	75,000
	$524,564
Aug. 3—Steamship Louisiana, Liverpool—sovereigns	5,610
Total	$530,174

The amount of Customs paid into the New-York Office of the Treasury during the week is $2,670,933. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, $168,900.

The Government Stocks were all strong, and large sales of the old 5-20s of 1862 made at 108⅝@⅞@⅞@109 ₽ cent.; the closing quotation 108⅝@108⅞ ₽ cent. There were later Cable rumors of the price on the other side, but they were not generally relied upon. The new 5-20s of 1865 sold at 106⅛@106⅜ ₽ cent.

As usual on Saturday, during the Summer months, only half a day's work was done on the Stock Exchange. The Railways were not materially different from the last figures of Friday night. Rock Island and Fort Wayne advanced, Erie about steady, and Pittsburgh and Reading a fraction cheaper. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made on the shutting up of the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99¼	N. West Pref.	67⅝	67⅜
U. S. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅝	Rock Island	103¼	103⅝
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅜	Fort Wayne	103⅞	103⅞
N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅛	Cumb'land Coal	47	47
Erie	68⅝	68⅝	Quicksilver	50½	50¾
Hudson	121	121¾	W. U. Telegraph	55½	55⅞
Reading	112¼	111⅞	Mariposa Pref.	27⅛	26⅝
Mich. Southern	84½	84⅝	Canton	53	53
Illinois Central	122¾	122⅝	Ohio Certificates	30¼	30⅝
Pittsburgh	87⅛	86⅞	American Gold	148	147¼
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅝	107⅝
Northwest	37	36⅞			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	104
Manhattan	131	Hanover	110
Merchants'	113	Metropolitan	121
Mechanics'	125	Market	110
Union	116½	Shoe and Leather	110
America	137	Corn Exchange	119
City	200	Continental	100
Phenix	102	Marine	140
Tradesmen's	135	Commonwealth	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	124	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
National	107	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	Central National	108
Commerce	111	First National	211
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	105	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	102	Ninth National	111¼
Chatham	135	Oriental Bank	120
Bank of the Republic	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	87	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	80
N.Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	87	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	101½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	16½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 4thmort., 1880	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f.	'85.103	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich.C.nw.1st M,8s.	'82.109	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M.	86
Ch. B.& Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	80
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76½
N. Ind. Goshen L.	1868.97	Mss.&Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	80
Pac.R.7's guart'd by Mo	80	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Al. income	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	85
Cons. 7 ₽ c. conv	77	Mil. & St.Paul 2d M.	82
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	McGregor West. 1st M.	64
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90
Tol & Wab. 1st M.	89		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,884,523 89; including for Customs, $246,000; Gold Notes, $350,000. Payments, $3,060,134 40 Balance, $82,467,634 19.

ON OLD LONG ISLAND.

Katchaboneck, its Beauties and its Other Attractions—A Cool and Uncrowded Spot.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KATCHABONECK, West Hampton, L. I., July 28.

I know you are, like myself, a lover of your kind, and that you neglect no opportunity of bestowing a boon upon your fellow-sufferers. Now, I am a bachelor of simple tastes and unostentatious habits. My hobby is to do good. To forward my aim, I take care of number one. This latter individual, for that purpose, took himself, not long since, to a delightful place, adorned with the picturesque name of Katchaboneck, on the south, or ocean, shore of Long Island, about seventy miles by railroad, and a short horse-power.

Amid venerable trees, shrubs and flowers, stands the ancient farm-house in peaceful, simple hospitality. Hither, daily, come your many of suffering humanity, broiled and crisped, with mercury at 99°. How, then, can I do less than tell you where you may spend a few happy summer days in quiet coolness? The beach, at a short distance, invites, with its ceaseless call, to a refreshing bath amid capricious waves, and timid ladies, whom I encourage and support with unencumbered arms; children run to and fro on the smooth sand gathering shells and pebbles, their little brown cheeks breathing of health and happiness. The fresh milk, that air, the ramblings through woods in search of wild roses and honey-suckles, make the little darlings welcome even to a bachelor like me; and I often wonder where has gone all their peevish restleness that persecutes us in the city. Children are almost lovely here.

There is croquet for you in the morning, riding, bathing, swimming, swinging, flirting even if needed. When the toils of the day are ended, delicious music fills our beings with celestial life. The two houses, separated but a stone's throw, unite their talents for the common benefit. We have dancing, singing and piano; and though, when my spirits are high, I am apt to whistle "Yankee Doodle," or "Old Hundred," still I enjoy the music—it is such a sweet female noise. For our great occasions we summon the people from Quague. I don't suppose you ever heard of Katchaboneck before. I never did till good fortune, like another Columbus, helped me to discover it; but I should consider myself unworthy the name of Philanthropist if I did not, now utter through your hospitable columns a cry of *ralliement* to all who suffer for want of a quiet, cool, uncrowded spot to spend these trying Summer months.

Come then ye disconsolate to the breezy bowers of Katchaboneck where the ocean rolls unceasingly, and be refreshed at a spot where the sun does not scorch, and where perspiration is unknown. M. H.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Pendleton's General Tone to "the Democracy of Kentucky"—The Courier's Philadelphia Delegates Instructed to "Not Consent to a Dissolution of the Democratic Party."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 30, 1866.

HONS. G. H. PENDLETON and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM are called to "the Democracy's" rescue. Mrs. PENDLETON is making the same stereotyped effort at all points. In general terms, it amounts to this: The contest is between the great National Democratic organization and the self-styled Union Party of THAD. STEVENS & Co. The issue is the support of the Constitutional Rights Democratic Party of Kentucky and the country, or the support of the Northern Radicals' plans to subvert the Constitution and destroy our Government—President JOHNSON's policy, the Union and the Constitution, or the overthrow of State Rights, and Federal omnipotence—the platform of the 1st of May Democratic Convention, with Kentucky's immortal resolutions of '98 and '99, or the prostration of all barriers between Federal Power and State Rights—the rejection of the amendments, or their adoption for the erection of a consolidated, centralized, imperial, military power upon the ruins of our ancient system and of every State jurisdiction—the resumption of the ever most beneficent sway of the Democratic Party, or the continued domination of a nefarious Northern sectional party of conspirators against the peace and liberties of our common country—a Democratic Union of equal and sovereign States, the original source of power, under the first and impartial Constitution as it was, or the subjection of eleven Southern States of the Union to a negro-equality and negro-suffrage faction in the Northern States, whose object is to "hold on to power, and to degrade and abuse the people of these States till no vestige of interest in a common country and a common Constitution shall be left among them."

The *Courier's* Pendleton-Vallandigham-Voorhees delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are to "cooperate with all who indorse the President's restoration policy," but "not to consent to dissolve the Democratic party," because it is "the only national organization that can sweep down and grind to powder the despicable and lawless Congressional Jacobinism which now rules the country."

To-day's *Journal* says: "Mr. PENDLETON, by his overweening desire to help out a secession clique in this State, has given a terrible stab to the Union Democracy of every State, and to the efforts of ANDREW JOHNSON to restore peace and harmony to the country."

Gens. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN and JNO. M. HARLAN (Conservatives) are vigorously canvassing for Gen. HOBSON against the Secessionists' "distinguished victim of Radical outrage," upon the common issue of all Kentucky Unionists—"Whether the men and principles of the rebellion shall control the future destiny of this State." PONTIAC.

Analysis of Dr. Wilson's Reply to Dr. Humphrey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

To show the other side of the Presbyterian controversy, as presented by Dr. WILSON, the "Declaration and Testimony's" reputed author, in a discourse filling ten and a half columns of his "secular" organ, the *Courier*, I cull his replies to the seven points of Dr. HUMPHREY. Dr. WILSON denies that the Church strifes root themselves in the late rebellion and Slavery, but maintains that "all our troubles were brought in upon us through the adoption and application of the false and fatal doctrine that there are subjects over which the Church and the State have a joint and common or concurrent jurisdiction, the State dealing with one side of the matter, the Church with the other." He contends:

1. The questions at issue are strictly doctrinal, involving the integrity of the Church. The Church is a purely spiritual commonwealth. Jesus is sole King in the Church. The Church is to be ruled by King law, and not by King majority, by the Constitution, not by an uncontrolled mob. The Declaration and Testimony is altogether true, sound, correct, legitimate and justifiable.

2. You will search the records of the Presbyterian Church in vain to find any deliverances, orders or ordinances on "loyalty and freedom" to be enforced upon anybody, or binding under ecclesiastical pains and penalties any member of the Church to take either side, or treating him as a criminal because he took one side rather than another in the American Revolution. Where in the Scriptures is it revealed that Dr. WITHERSPOON was a great Christian patriot for resisting KING GEORGE and the British Parliament, and Dr. THORNWALL and Stonewall JACKSON were grand rascals for resisting President LINCOLN and the Federal Congress? Nowhere. In neither case had the courts of Christ's Kingdom any right to say anything about the matter; it was and is beyond their jurisdiction.

3. Surely Presbyterian "rebels" of '76, nor Southern "schismatics and rebels" of the late war, ought to be cited as examples for us. The example of the multitude in the Church or out of it, is no sufficient response to the indictment laid at the door of six General Assemblies, and never answered, except by threats, denunciations and stripes. If a legitimate defence of the Assembly, it is equally so of the Church South, of the Louisville Presbytery and all the Declaration and Testimony men.

4. Dr. HUMPHREY says to have expected the Assembly to stand aloof from the late political and civil strife, would be "like asking a man to take chloroform to prevent him from hurting himself." Well, if he took it so as to prevent his hurting himself, it might be very proper to advise it. "The infirmities of human nature," in a political furore, cannot avail to shield the Assembly from just censure, or to condemn the conscientious utterers of that censure.

5. The Presbytery of Louisville has not renounced the jurisdiction of the General Assembly, but it has declared, and can maintain before God and man, that the late Assembly, by its own acts, deprived itself of all right to exercise jurisdiction over the Presbytery, and, so long as those acts are unrepealed, the attempt to exercise jurisdiction is tyranny; all acts in the exercise of such tyrannical jurisdiction are, so far as relates to them, null and void. The General Assembly is not a permanently existing body, but the temporary creature of the Presbyteries. It is not like the United States Congress, always in existence, or the judge of the qualification of its members. Its existence is in no way essential to the existence, purity, or perfection, or full ecclesiastical authority of the Presbyterian Church. All the Assembly's acts come up before the Presbyteries every yearon report of the several commissioners; and it is their right and duty to express their judgment upon those acts. Every commissioner at any particular time has really and of right an appeal against any usurping, unjust and heretical act, first, to the Presbytery he represents, and, second, to the whole body of Presbyteries and the whole Church. The Louisville Presbytery's appellants and testifiers against an oligarchical autocracy are no more "nullifiers" than were the prophets and apostles and LUTHER, and they can't be destroyed by cannon-balls, nor silenced by dungeons, nor turned aside by the *odium politicum* weapon of Dr. HUMPHREY.

6. The Louisville Presbyteries, Commissioners were by "bill of attainder" convicted, condemned, branded, and put in a position that makes their punishment inevitable. The "Garley Bill," contrary to the law, without proofs or notice, tells them, "you are guilty; judgment is entered against you, and will stand until you prove your innocence or expurgate yourself by repentance." Whether or not the accused submits to the sentence, he is branded as a criminal; in either case he becomes his own executioner. It is the Assembly, not we, that "lets go with one hand and holds on with the other." Lets go when the Constitution would protect us from outrage and wrong, holds on when in its name we can be be scourged and mocked! The Assembly said to us: "You are out of the Asssembly, out of the Synod, out of the Presbytery; but you are in the Church session, you are *in* the Ministry and Eldership, you are *in* the Church." We had either to submit to be *in and out*, or refuse and *go out* from the Church, and give up the title to our birthright, or refuse and *stay in*, and insist upon having that restored to us which had been torn from us by most iniquitous violence. The Presbytery of Louisville chose the latter course.

7. Dr. HUMPHREY's seeming idea that charity and controversy are inconsistent and antagonistic, is without warrant or reason. "For my own part, as a minister of Jesus, the great master of controversy, I am commissioned to the express work of controversy. It is the very offspring of charity which rejoices not in iniquity, but *rejoices in the Truth*." PONTIAC.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association—Second Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

The Association assembled this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

From the register, it would appear that about six hundred teachers, from all parts of the State, have arrived in town, and every steamboat and train bring more. Almost every house in Geneva is crowded, and all the hotels are filled to their utmost capacity with teachers and visitors. The hospitality displayed by the citizens is deserving particular commendation, and the efforts made to render the occasion agreeable and interesting to all are of no miserly character. Most excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, has been provided, and excursions on this beautiful lake are daily enjoyed by the Association, through the kindness of the citizens.

The meeting, this morning, was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. ROGERS, of Geneva. The first business of the day was the consideration of the resolutions reported yesterday by the Committee on the Conduct of Education. The second resolution ran as follows:

Resolved, That a judicious law should be enacted, and enforced, for the prevention of truancy and irregularity of attendance upon the schools, and that parents should not be permitted, unless for the most urgent reasons, to withdraw their children from school.

This was so amended as to leave out all after the word schools.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. BARR, was substituted for the third:

Resolved, That this Association recommend the formation of academic departments in the public schools of this State, in all cases where the number and advancement of the pupils shall render it practicable.

Much opposition was expressed to the fourth resolution, in reference to the practice of confining children so many hours in school. The resolution finally prevailed.

The following substitute for the fifth resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we commend the action of the Legislature at its last session, in relation to normal schools, and heartily approve of all the provisions of law adopted by them for the formation and support of such schools; and further, that we urge upon the Board of Commissioners appointed for the location of such schools, the importance of acting upon the subject at as early a day as shall be practicable.

Resolved, That this Association commend the action of the Legislature in making appropriations for the support of the Teachers' Institution, and that in our judgment the appropriations for such purpose should, in the future, be very largely increased.

The remainder of the report was laid on the table for future consideration.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Association reassembled, and listened to a learned and interesting lecture by JOHN H. FRENCH, LL. D., of Albany, on the "Physical Geography of New-York." After the address by Mr. FRENCH, papers were read by Prof. W. B. RISING, of the Michigan University, and Prof. S. G. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, on the "Importance of the Study of Natural Sciences."

At 7:30 o'clock this evening the Convention assembled to listen to an address by Rev. L. NERRIL MILLER, of Ogdensburgh, after which the Association adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Commissioners' and Superintendents' Association, the question of "The Examinations of Teachers—how shall they be conducted?" was discussed.

No further business appearing, the Association adjourned. TEACHER.

How to Make Coffee.

Prof. Blot in the Galaxy for Aug. 15.

Coffea Arabica is the name of the plant which produces the berry called coffee. It is indigenous in the south of Arabia, in the neighborhood of Mocha and Aden. It grows also in Persia and Beloochistan. About a century ago its cultivation was commenced in many parts of Asia, America and Oceanica; and it is now extensively cultivated in Brazil, Java, Ceylon, Hayti, Venezuela, Porto Rico, Costa Rica, Martinique, Sumatra and elsewhere.

The Mocha is stronger and has more aroma than any other coffee. It is supposed that the mode of gathering it, together with the qualities it derives from its native soil, give it that superiority over the other kinds. The Mocha coffee is not picked, but the berries are allowed to fall when fully ripe, and the grains are then gathered.

The United States are supplied with the poorest coffee on the globe. The kind of disease (I beg pardon for the expression) popularly known by the appellation of "go-aheadism" is certainly very commendable in many respects. It is much admired, and has certainly done much good; but, as in the case of other good things, we must not use too much of it.

Human nature, which is very seldom satisfied with what it has, and always desires what it has not, has unfortunately applied "go-aheadism" to the cultivation of coffee; and, instead of gathering the coffee when fully ripe, it is picked while yet green, passed through a kind of mill in order to crack open the envelop or berry, soaked in water to free the grains of the pulp, and then dried. Very often the coffee is shipped, and, perhaps, even put into the market before the time when it ought to be gathered. Except at Mocha, where the berry is allowed to fall, all coffee gathered properly is picked from time to time as the berries become ripe. But this method occupies days, and sometimes weeks. This is too much for Brother Jonathan; he cannot wait so long. He rolls up his sleeves and does his picking at one time.

Four-fifths of the berries are thus gathered while green, and therefore ferment on the voyage to market.

Roasting.—A pretty extensive dealer in coffee, Mr. J. D., whom I have taught how to make coffee, has told me that, since the rebellion broke out, hardly any Java has been sent to New-York. He does not know why, but it is so.

I am indebted to the same gentleman for an account of the process of roasting coffee in America. Everybody knows that what is done by means of machinery is regularly done. Roasting coffee is one of those things that cannot, with propriety, be done regularly. The drum, or roaster, must be turned now slowly, now quickly; now tossed, now shaken, &c., according to the state of the roasting process. But steam machinery is usually employed for the purpose, and thus half our coffee is burned, and the other half not sufficiently roasted.

This is bad enough, reader, you will agree, unless you are a coffee-roaster by trade. But there is another abomination. In roasting, coffee swells about one-third, or thirty-three per cent., in size, and loses about sixteen per cent. in weight. The greediness of gain has found this out, and prevents it by sprinkling water over the coffee while it is roasting. Thus, instead of losing in weight, it gains.

Thus the poor deluded consumers think their coffee-mill dull, because it cannot grind the greasy coffee, and believe that the rancid, mouldy taste of their beverage is because the filter is not well cleaned.

We recommend our readers to roast their coffee very slowly and carefully, on charcoal, and in a hand-drum or roaster. Some kinds of coffee require longer roasting than others. The greener the berry, the longer it takes.

When roasted, ventilate it thoroughly, in order to help the evaporation of a certain volatile oil of disagreeable odor. Then leave it on a matting until cool, and afterward put it in a tin box, as nearly air-tight as possible. Grind what you want just before using.

Grinding.—There is not one man in ten thousand that has ever examined if his coffee-mill was grinding well. The Americans generally grind and even drink their coffee as a morning duty. They all acknowledge that they drink bad coffee, but not one tries whether the mill can be improved.

Now let us go from the kitchen to the stable, and observe the owner of a horse. He looks carefully at everything, sees if the hay is of the first quality, cut in the best way, and with the best machine. See how earnestly he cuts his fingers in examining all the tools used for his horse's comfort. There is not one machine in a thousand for cutting hay that is not made with the greatest care; there is not one coffee-mill in a thousand that grinds coffee evenly. Poor humanity! Happy horse!

Making.—Set a kettle of cold water on the fire. Place the grounds in the filter, and as soon as the water begins to boil, pour just enough of it over the grounds to wet them. Put the kettle back on the fire, and again, at the first boiling, pour it over the grounds rather slowly, and till you have poured enough water to furnish the quantity of coffee required.

If the water does not pass through the grounds fast enough, just stop pouring a few seconds—that is, long enough to put the kettle back on the fire, and start the water boiling again. As soon as the water has passed through, the coffee is made.

Coffee must never be boiled, for, by boiling, the aroma is evaporated, and what is left of volatile oil is extracted, leaving the coffee with a bitter, disagreeable taste. If you boil your coffee, you send the aroma to the attic, and a muddy and bitter substance to the dining-room.

The quantity of coffee-grounds used must be according to taste, age, and constitution.

Café au Lait—This is coffee and milk for breakfast. The milk is set on the fire in a tin saucepan, and taken off when it rises; then mixed with the coffee, either in the cup or in any kind of vessel. The proportions are pint for pint.

Café Noir—Café Noir is the name given to the coffee taken after dinner. It is generally made rather strong. Gentlemen sometimes mix with it a liqueur-glass of brandy, or rum, or kirschwasser, and ladies a little cold milk.

Taken fifteen or twenty minutes after dinner, it helps digestion. It excites the faculties of the mind, and gives what physiologists call "agreeable sensations." Coffee is nutritious, and to a certain extent keeps back the waste of the system.

Filters.—French, German and English chemists, who have analyzed coffee made in different filters, give the preference, as far as the aroma is concerned, to that called the "French balance," or any others made on the same principle.

At the request, and in the presence of several persons, I have made an experiment at Mr. WALKER's, in Cornhill, Boston, with four different filters—the French balance, the Turkish coffee-pot, one that I devised there (and which Mr. WALKER has named Blot's coffee-pot) and another.

Tested with a hydrometer, the density of the coffee made in the Turkish filter, and of that made in mine, were equal; that of the French balance and of the other were thinner. The coffee made in the French balance was the clearest of all, and, tasted by the persons present, was pronounced to have a better flavor than the others.

Mixed.—Different kinds mixed together make better coffee than one kind alone.

A good proportion is: To one pound of Java, add from two to four ounces of Mocha, and the same quantity of Rio, or of San Domingo, or of Maracaibo, or of Martinique.

The gastronomer's proportion is: One pound of Mocha, two pounds of Java, and three pounds of Rio, or San Domingo, or Maracaibo, or Martinique.

Composition.—Coffee, as analyzed by Mr. A. PAYEN, was found to contain, in 100 parts, as follows: Cellulose, 34; hygroscopic water, 12; fatty substance, 13; glucose, dextrine, vegetable acid, 15.5; lugumine, caseine, &c., 10; caffeine and chlorogin ate of potassium, 5; pure caffeine, 0.8; nitrogenized substance, 3; mineral substances, potassium, magnesia, lime, &c., 6.6; unaccounted for, 0.1—100.

Chicory.—It is a mistake to believe that chicory improves the coffee. It has a worse effect on coffee than water would have in champagne; beside weakening it, it gives it a bad taste. Make your coffee weak or strong, according to taste, but do not spoil it with chicory.

Rye.—When you cannot procure coffee roast good wheat, grind it and use it as coffee, but never use rye as a substitute for it.

A Bit of Scandal in Connecticut.

From the Paloma (Mass.) Journal.

Bridgeport, Conn., has grown fat over a precious piece of scandal the past week, though we do not read it in the local papers. Two photograph artists and a young lady named WELLS, about 24 years of age, who has been a clerk in a fancy goods store for several years, are the characters before the public—and everybody knows the circumstances.

It appears that Artist No. 1 had been keeping company with the young lady for several months, and rumor says they were engaged. A youth in the saloon of Artist No. 1 discovers a negative of the young lady in a nude state. He reports the fact to Artist No. 2, whose name is LOVEJOY, (the same that had his arm shot off at Tybee and was voted $1,600 by the last Legislature,) and was prevailed upon by the latter to procure the negative for him. LOVEJOY, who is a married man, printed one of the pictures for a pocket piece, when, donning his best suit, he procured a carriage and, driving down to the store where the young lady was employed, requested her to ride out with him.

Of course, the lady refused. Hereupon LOVEJOY produced the fancy picture for her inspection, hoping to frighten her into compliance with his wishes. The lady made no reply, but putting on her bonnet and shawl, proceeded to her boarding-place, where she is reported to have attempted suicide. LOVEJOY returned to his gallery, printed quite a number of the pictures, and in revenge for the slight, sold them on the street for three dollars. Artist No. 1 hereupon left town, but was pursued, caught, brought back, lodged in Bridgeport jail, thence taken before Justice LORD, on the charge of producing lewd pictures. He denied all knowledge of the matter, but finally concluded to marry the girl—and the knot was tied good and strong by the justice. Public indignation now turned against LOVEJOY, and he is under heavy bonds to answer to the charge of selling obscene prints.

AN EXPLOIT AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Two young ladies of Cambridge, recently graduated from school, who were staying at the village of Jackson, twelve miles from the Glen House, took it in their heads, the other day, to ascend Mount Washington on foot and alone. They started from Jackson at 4 o'clock in the morning, reached the Glen in four hours, and, without stopping commenced the ascent of the mountain. They had proceeded but a short distance when it began to rain. Nothing daunted by the rain, they kept on their "winding way," and refused to get into carriages that were ascending, or to accept an umbrella when tendered them. For three long hours they battled the elements, and when they reached the summit as might have been expected, were drenched to the skin and completely exhausted. A large number of people were at the Tip Top House, some of whom fortunately had with them those little traveling flasks, very proper to have on occasions like this. A strong draught of their contents, with exterior rubbing with the same before a rousing fire, restored the young ladies, while the servant women furnished them some slight articles of clothing, until their own garments could be dried. The young ladies remained over night, and the next day descended on the opposite side of the mountain nine miles to the Crawford House on foot. Their first day's journey was 20 miles, eight of the distance up the mountain, a hard day's work for an experienced pedestrian.—*Providence Journal, Aug. 3.*

HON. GORDON TRUMBULL, of Hartford, one of the Connecticut delegation to Philadelphia, will be unable to attend on account of ill health, and a substitute will be named.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
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OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I

FIRST TROOP WASHINGTON GREYS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—The members of this command are hereby requested to assemble at the Armory (Centre Market) on SUNDAY, 5th inst., in full fatigue, with side arms and usual badge of mourning, at 10 o'clock A. M., to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to our late companion and associate, Ex-Capt. ROBERT BROWN.
EDWARD PHILIPS, Jr., Lieut. Comdg.
JNO. M. MOSES, Orderly.

LOST—DROWNED, SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 4.—A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the body of FERDINAND STEGMAN, aged 8 years, who was drowned while bathing at the foot of 65th-st., East River. The finder will be amply repaid by informing his father, CONRAD STEGMAN, southeast corner of 65th-st. and 3d-av.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

WATCHES, PIANOS, PAINTINGS, CIGARS, jewelry, albums, blank-books, sewing machines, electrical machines, &c., for sale cheap to pay advances. Storage and cash advances.
I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE $4 PER CHALDRON, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109⅞	109⅞	June, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, '81	109⅞	109⅞	July, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¼	105½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	113⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅝	108⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	106¼	106½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅝	111⅞
10-40 Registered	95½	95⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅝	110⅞
10-40 Coupon	99¼	99½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅝	108⅞
N.Y.Bounty Loan	104¼	104⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅛	107⅜
Gold	147½	147⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106⅞
August, 7-30	104⅜	104⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜

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JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
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And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK
WANTED AND FOR SALE BY
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.
F. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENTS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Toledo and Wabash first mortgage and Great Western first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank. A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

LOST—A CHECK ON THE FARMERS AND MEchanic's National Bank, of Philadelphia, Penn., No. 5,118, amounting to $26 25; it was lost yesterday, in Canal-st. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the same. As I have stopped payment on it it is no use to any one. FRANCIS F. BRAILLARD, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

$40.000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent.; secured on Brooklyn property worth double the amount. Address INTEREST, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years at 7 per cent. on improved City property. Apply to THOS. P. CUMMINGS, Treasurer, No. 50 Howard-st.

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COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
SALE OF REMNANTS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7, will begin our usual sale of all the REMNANTS OF SILK, WOOLEN, BAREGE, CALICOES, PIQUES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, &c., &c., with our usual GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.
N. B.—All the Summer stock greatly reduced.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW,
MONDAY, AUG. 6.
DURING THE PRESENT DULL SEASON
WE INTEND TO SELL
MUSLINS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS,
And, in fact our whole stock, at so great a reduction in prices as to surprise all not acquainted with
OUR STYLE OF DOING BUSINESS.
Examine carefully the following prices:
VERY HEAVY YARD-WIDE MUSLIN.......22 CTS.
FINE AND HEAVY YARD-WIDE MUSLIN..22 CTS.
FINE AND HEAVY SHIRTING MUSLIN.....22 CTS.
ALL OF THESE WE HAVE BEEN SELLING
AT 25 CTS. A YARD,
AND WE SHALL BE ABLE ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME TO KEEP THEM AT THIS PRICE. SO BUY YOUR MUSLINS
WHILE THESE BARGAINS LAST.
Fine Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, 31 cts., worth 44 cts.
Heavy All-Wool FLANNEL, only 44 cts.
Best MERRIMAC PRINTS, Fall Styles, 22 cts.
GOOD ENGLISH MOZAMBIQUES, 18c.
VERY FINE AND HANDSOME, 30c.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, 50c.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 50c.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 EIGHTH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

A SPECULATOR IN TROUBLE!!!
HE BUYS FOR A RISE, BECOMES FRIGHTENED AT A LITTLE
WEAKNESS IN THE MARKET,
and sells his goods to us at an immense sacrifice.
WE ARE NOW SELLING A JOB LOT
OF 10,000 YARDS OF THE BEST
MAKES OF SHIRTING AND SHEETING
MUSLINS AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c. 4-4 LONDENDALES, 31c.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE SHEETING, 16c.
FINE SHEETINGS, 18c. and 22c.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 16c. and 18c.
FINE AND HEAVY SHIRTINGS, 20c.
GOOD 4-4 SHIRTING, 22c. and 25c.
BEST WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
Buy your Muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. to 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
and 25c. to 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c., &c.,
on MONDAY, Aug. 6.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTINGS
At LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st.
GOOD WHITE MUSLIN FOR 18c.
VERY HEAVY WHITE MUSLIN FOR 23c.
VERY FINE WHITE MUSLIN FOR 25c.
WIDE, EQUALLY FINE AS WAMSUTTA, 31c.

TRAVELING DRESS SUITS,
VERY HANDSOME,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$9.—HATS FREE OF CHARGE.—OWING to the large and steady increase of trade at our retail branch, and the great popularity of our low-price system, for retailing men's furnishing goods, we have the pleasure to announce to the public that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, we shall give to every buyer of $5 worth of goods at one time at our retail department, a numbered check, a duplicate of which will be kept by us. At the close of business on Saturday night of each week we shall place the checks into a box, and allow any gentleman present to draw one therefrom, the number of which will be published in Monday morning's TIMES, 5th page. The person holding said number, upon calling at No. 3 Park-row will be presented, free of charge, with an order on Beebe, of Broadway, or Vail, of Fulton-st., for one best $9 silk hat to be made to measure. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell furnishing goods lower than any other house in the City, so that, aside from the good prospect of getting a hat for nothing, there is every inducement for gentlemen to buy their shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, under-wear, &c., at our retail house. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, importers of "Men's Furnishings," No. 36 Warren-st. Retail department, No 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. N. B. Persons buying over $5 worth will receive a check for every $5 worth bought. Persons not wanting a hat will receive $9 worth of furnishing goods free of charge.

DIVIDENDS.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus	80,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6 per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.
The trnsfer-books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW YORK, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL,
Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About	30,000 feet 2	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 2½	inch oak plank.
About	110,000 feet 3	inch oak plank.
About	7,000 feet 3½	inch oak plank.
About	50,000 feet 4	inch oak plank.
About	10,000 feet 5	inch oak plank.
About	15,000 feet 1¼	inch ash plank.
About	60,000 feet 4	inch ash plank.
About	20,000 feet 5	inch ash plank.
About	10,000 feet 2	inch hickory plank.
About	5,000 feet 3	inch hickory plank.
About	8,000 feet 4	inch hickory plank.
About	20,000 feet ⅝	inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.
Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FURNITURE, CARpets, mirrors, extension-tables, &c., on TUESDAY, August 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, the entire furniture of a family going to Europe, embracing parlor, library and bedroom furniture, in good order, made by first-class City makers, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, 300 linen sheets, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, and a large lot of goods for the trade and housekeepers; also 40 baskets champagne and 8,000 cigars.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, the balance of the notes, accounts, claims and assets of The American Oil Company. S. JAUDON and S. B. GREGORY, Trustees.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
800 FOR SALE.
No Big Profits. No Dull Trade.
Great Rush for Bargains.
G. WITTY, Warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL.

AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 70° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired. A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city, until THURSDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz:

2 tons Petroleum Paper, 56x40 inches.
1 ton Petroleum Paper, 56x60 inches.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Whole quantity to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for Petroleum Paper."

By order of
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened*, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department:" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM.
OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS,
AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION
THE GENERAL DRY GOODS
AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.

The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale.
O. & J. MOWBRAY.

The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

MR. JOHN H. JACQUELIN WITHDRAWS this day from our firm.
A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

Mr. A. G. HEMINWAY will continue in the same business as heretofore, at No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, and Gold Commission Business, under the firm name of
JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.
JOHN H. JACQUELIN,
Late of the firm of A. G. Heminway & Co.
HENRY DE COPPET,
Formerly with Weston & De Billier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
Office No. 26 New-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name of NEVILLE & DUXBURY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. H. NEVILLE.
CHAS. R. DUXBURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 229 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 28.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
PENNSYLVANIA	Lewis	SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ	Capt. BELIARD	Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO	Capt. GILBERT PIERRE	Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE	Capt. ——	Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine	$80
Steerage, with superior fare	40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 15
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 18
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 22
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Aug. 25

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...16th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P.M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

TO NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamer,
RAPIDAN,
WM. B. EATON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.
The RALEIGH follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:30 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put in the country. [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

THE NAUSHON LEAVES EVERY D
Christopher-street—9¾, 12½, 3¾.
Dey-street—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Pier No. 4 North River—10, 1 and 4.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
The boats on this ferry will leave as follows:
Christopher-st., 8¾, 9¾, 11¼, 12¾, 2¾, 3¾; Dey-st., 8¾, 9¾, 11¾, 12¾, 2¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9, 10, 12, 1, 3 and 4.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; light bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday,	1,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday	1,	11 A. M.
Thursday,	2,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	2,	12 M.
Friday,	3,	8½ A. M.	Friday,	3,	12½ P. M.
Saturday,	4,	1½ P. M.	Saturday,	4,	6 P. M.
Sunday,	5,	9 A. M.	Sunday,	5,	3 P. M.
Monday,	6,	11 A. M.	Monday,	6,	3½ P. M.
Tuesday,	7,	12 M.	Tuesday,	7,	4 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 24th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.	8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark SUNDAY, Aug. 5: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT, FOR ALBANY AND Troy direct.—The New-York and Troy steamboat, the steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, August 5, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points north.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.
Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.
For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.
The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.
For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest education advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866. For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Madame C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVING excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher. Address E. S., Box 160 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

THE PARTY WHO ENGAGED CARMAN to take cable from Battery to Gansevoort-st. will find the cable at No. 58 Harrison-st. If not called for in three days, will be sold to pay expenses.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES. FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE DESIRABLE country seat known as the Valley Farm, 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., on the Raritan River; about 200 acres of choice farming land under a high state of cultivation; large double mansion with fine lawn and shade trees, farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) large barn, stables, cow-stables, carriage-house, wagon-house, tool-house, granary, hennery, and other outbuildings, large garden and grapery with choice varieties of fruits and berries; apple orchards; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the place; well adapted for raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain; location for health and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., N. Y.

AT A SACRIFICE—A GOOD FARM FOR sale, 40 miles on Long Island; 100 acres, 50 under cultivation; the balance in a fine growth of timber; it has a fine young apple orchard; also a large young peach orchard, in full bearing; the buildings are all large and new; the house is 26x36, two stories high; large barn and other outbuildings; location very healthy; situated 2½ miles north of Thompson station; this farm will be sold very low. For particulars inquire of the owner, Kent-av., fifth house north of Myrtle-av., east side, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, Nos. 217 and 219 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; houses 20x56 feet; lots 100 feet deep. The houses are three rooms deep from (and including) basement to attic, with sub cellar, and contain all the modern improvements. Part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 92 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One lot on Amity-st., between Clinton and Court, one on Clinton-st., between Pacific and Amity; first class neighborhood; restricted to building; first class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$2,000 FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, fine order, in 34th-st., (Murray Hill;) furniture, if desired. Others variously located, furnished and unfurnished, $10,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT CENTRAL MOUNT VERNON—A very neat two-story cottage, garden, &c., two blocks from New-Haven Depot, Price $3,000; terms to suit. For particulars inquire of TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT MOUNT VERNON, two desirable cottages, just finished, well located and superior built. ROBERT [illegible] MEEKS, [illegible] 81 Cedar-st.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—HOUSE AND LOT IN centre of the village, with barn and outbuildings, in perfect order, $3,200; half can remain. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

A NEW SIX-STORY BRICK TENEMENT-HOUSE FOR SALE.—45 rooms. Nine houses on 13th-st. Possession immediately.
WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 124th-st. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

TO LET.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE AT RYE, N. Y., newly fitted up, not furnished. Apply to GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, Jr., at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE AT RYE, N. Y., newly fitted up, not furnished. Apply to GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, Jr., at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, near Broadway. Power unexceptionable. P. J. INSLEE, No. 132 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 137 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE a cottage house in good order and situated in a pleasant neighborhood. It must be within one hour's ride of the New-York City Hall; no objection to crossing the ferries. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT TENANT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, for ready cash, a house between Lexington and 6th avs.; price $18,000 to $25,000. Call on or address, giving full particulars and lowest cash price, FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family; a well-built house, full frontage, between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box 3,784 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, one or two family washings, for respectable families; goods done up in first-class laundry style; best of references. Address M. E., Station B, Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gentleman speaking English since twenty years, and having been employed in New-York during four years; book-keeping by double entry, and correspondence in English or French; would do anything else; highest respectability, considerable business experience and great activity; terms quite moderate; first-class City references. Apply to ALFRED C., No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PORTER OR farm manager by an unmarried Scotchman; has been pupiled on some of the finest farms in Scotland and in this country. Can be seen at the seed-store of Smith, No. 65 Liberty-st., for the first three week days, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended; would prefer the country. Address or apply at No. 32 110th st., off Bloomingdale Road.
JOHN O. MAHONEY.

A MIDDLE-AGED MERCHANT OF EXPERIENCE wants to sell the goods of a good house, or of a manufacturing concern, in the City, on commission. Address L. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted on Monday at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

GARDENER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN; chiefly for fruit and vegetables. Apply on board steamer *Sleepy Hollow*, foot of Chambers-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

RESTAURANTS.

RESTAURANT, NO. 14 PARK-PLACE.—Our friends and the public are respectfully informed that our new and elegant Dining Saloons will be opened for business on MONDAY next, 6th inst., at the above place, where they can rely upon obtaining the best and greatest variety the markets afford, served up in unequaled style. The bar will be supplied with the choicest imported liquors, wines, cigars, and ales in every variety. S. O. BAKER & CO., Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENJOYABLY COOL.
A DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING ATMOSPHERE.
UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AT THE FAMILY RESORT.
OVER 200,000 CURIOSITIES,
animate and inanimate.
RARE. SINGULAR. VALUABLE.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.
ANOTHER WEEK and UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
In the elegant
SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL. TWO NYL-GHAUS.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL. A FAWN.
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS,
taken from drawings made from Life, constituting the most extensive
INDIAN PORTRAIT-GALLERY IN THE WORLD.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 6.
In compliance with numerous requests, the celebrated comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
will appear this evening, and for
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
in his own world-famous extravaganza entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

H. R. H. KING POW-HA-TAN, King of the Tuscaroras	JOHN BROUGHAM
Pocahontas	Miss Emilie Melville
Capt. John Smith	Mr. J. G. Dunn

AND A SPLENDID CAST.
During the evening the orchestra will perform the popular
SCOTIA POLKA,
composed by John Brougham, and dedicated to Capt. Judkins. The orchestral arrangement by Robert Stoepel.
The performance will commence with the musical farce entitled
JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs	Miss Emilie Melville

with songs and dances.

Baron Swigitoff Beery (with a song)	Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag	W. S. Andrews

In preparation, and will shortly be produced with new and splendid scenery, new costumes, and elegant appointments, an entirely new and original romantic drama, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

WALLACK'S.

NINTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN
A. H. DAVENPORT,
who will make his first appearance since his return from Europe on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1866,
in the new Hibernian drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN....Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED,
written expressly for him by J. B. LEVERICH, and received every evening with the greatest enthusiasm.
Sir Percy Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. F. Hagan, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. Lingard
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
MACBETH.

Macbeth	Mr. W. H. Whalley
Macduff	Mr. G. W. Thompson
Lady Macbeth	Miss Violet Campbell
First Witch	Mr. Belvin Ryan
Hecate	Mr. G. Lingard

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.
Miss Violet Campbell in four characters.
Sam....Mr. Belvin Ryan

ARMY AND NAVY.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INCREASED pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act, increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

GLORIOUS NEWS—BOUNTY BILL PASSED—Soldiers, Sailors, Widows and Heirs, call, bring your papers and get your money, at the Army and Navy Bank, No. 39 Mercer-st., New-York.
Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Tuesdays; Saturdays, till 7 P. M. M. J. HIGGINS & CO.

THE ORIGINAL UNION CLAIM AGENCY—No. 25 Chambers-st., back room, No. 5. New bounties and pensions, and all army and navy claims collected. Advice free. No charge unless successful.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

No. 173 5th-av.
Medicines and all articles used by the profession, wholesale and retail.
Domestic Books, Family Medicine Cases, Chests, &c.
W. H. WHITE.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hinderance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL Medical Adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price $5. Office, No 62 6th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER....Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1866.
Third week and continuation of the very successful presentation of the
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND
THE
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
Which nightly enjoys a success of the most positive and rare order.
DECIDED HIT of the PROTEAN FAIRIES, the
WEBB SISTERS WEBB SISTERS
As MINNA and LADY ULLA in the Spectacle.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS
Of the ENTIRE CAST, conceded one of
THE VERY STRONGEST
Presented in a spectacular play within many years.
Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, Mrs. SAUNDERS,
Messrs. GEORGE CLARKE, E. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence.
THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION
concluding the first act, continues to charm, with its GRAND SCENIC DISPLAY, ENTRANCING MUSIC, DREAMY CHORUSES and the PLEASING DANCES of M'lle THERESA WOOD and Miss MILLIE FOWLER.
First introduction of A GORGEOUS FINALE.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,
engaged expressly to sustain the brilliant choruses with which the play is replete, in addition to several entirely new compositions, prepared expressly for this presentation of the spectacle, render charming things from "Undine," "Lurline," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Night in Grenada," which nightly secure enthusiastic repetitions.
THE ICE WITCH is a legend of the North of Europe, and is written up by the dramatist, Mr. BUCKSTONE, to present its most pleasing features in a Grand Spectacular Form. It is believed that no other presentation of this play, within its existence of nearly forty years, has ever contained so many features of excellence. Replete with scenic effects, from the rising of the curtain to the finale, of the most gorgeous and brilliant character, from the very able pencils of Messrs. E. HAYES and D. A. STRONG, permeated with weird and fairy-like music, composed expressly for this performance of the story, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, embracing the choral gems of several operas entirely new to this public, costumed with the luxuriant freedom of a mystic legend,—full to repletion with ever varying incident, it cannot fail to DELIGHT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement for Six Nights Only of the
NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.
THE NICOLO TROUPE,
in their acts—the
SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER AND AERIAL BARS.
ROBERTO NICOLO,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
in his Aerial Flight of One Hundred Feet, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.
First appearance of R. W. Smith, Billy Blair, L. M. Rees, and the Great Wray.
Millie Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MURDER OF THE DEERING FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The actual HEAD AND ARM OF ANTON PROBST, the murderer of the Deering family of Philadelphia, are now to be seen at the Anatomical Museum, No. 618 Broadway, New-York. No extra charge for admittance.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS. (Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE, 7-OCTAVE, handsome case, rich full tone, to be sold for half the value; no reasonable offer refused, as the party is going abroad; two looking-glasses, some handsome engravings framed, carpet, and a lot of new music at one-quarter price. Apply at No. 40½ Bond-st., Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as organist in an Evangelical Church in this City, or in any place along the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address MUSIC, Box No. 9 Summit, New-Jersey.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a pleasant boarding place, easy of access to the City, not more than 1½ hours from the City Hall, for his wife, mother and sister. Address, stating terms and other particulars, FELIX, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family with two small families, making a very pleasant household; fine house and grounds, large room and well furnished; plenty of milk, &c.; piano and melodeon. Apply at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A PRIVATE HOUSE; two large rooms. House surrounded by twelve acres of ground. Inquire of W. S. STILWELL, Nyack, on the Hudson.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—ROOMS TO LET with board in a first-class house nicely furnished; bath in house; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE "Summer Boarding House," Coytesville, N. J. Adults $10, children $6. Fort Lee boats four times a day. JOSEPH COYTE.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—ONE LARGE and one small room to let, within ten minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. For particulars inquire of D. L. WARD & CO., No. 17 Main-st., Orange.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson—Four nice large rooms to let from 3d August. Address C. H. RING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
W HOTEL, JUST OPENED:
EVERETT HOUSE,
With first-class accommodations; beautifully located on Broadway, a few doors south of the Clarendon Hotel.
From the Daily Saratogian, July 30.
"We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Fraser on their decided success in establishing a first-class house for visitors and families, who require quiet and elegant comforts. The house is new throughout, the suits of rooms spacious and newly furnished, and the table is said by those who are already there to be unsurpassed. As only from one to two hundred persons can find accommodations at this house, we advise immediate application."
Apply by letter or telegraph to
B. V. FRASER, Proprietor.
AUG. 1, 1866.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—REPORTS having been circulated that the price of board at this house is $6 per day, we beg leave to state the price is, and has been all the season, $4 50 per day.
COZZENS BROTHERS.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO 2 AND 3 years and wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children, or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Apply to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, WITH STOCK and fixtures of a first-class French corset, hoop skirt, dressmaking and ladies' general furnishing store; established in 1850; in one of the best business streets in Brooklyn, and now doing a large trade; satisfactory reasons given for selling; none but cash customers need apply to J. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A COMPETENT DRUGGIST WISHES a partner, (silent preferred,) with capital, either to buy out an old or start a new drug store; good references given and required. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH REFERENCE AND $500 cash to loan on good security, may take charge of a first-class Real Estate and Insurance Office; salary $20 per week, at No. 68 Bleecker-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of August, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

Progress of the Malady—Yesterday's Official Bulletin.

A fearful visitation of cholera was expected in August, and it was in expectation of a pestilence that the Board of Health adopted measures, early in July, which were regarded as little less than tyrannical—measures which, among other of their effects, drove Messrs. BROWN, DE VOE & KNAPP, the street-cleaning contractors, to the verge of a surrender of their contract. But thus far, happily, the sanitary officers have been comparatively successful in fighting the poison, and yesterday, when it became their duty to report a more frightful official record than on any previous day, the number of cholera patients under care of the Board of Health in this City was only 23, in Brooklyn 23, and on Ward's Island 41. In the public institutions of Kings County—buildings which are notoriously unfit for human habitation—the disease has baffled the physicians' skill. Twenty-five cases were reported yesterday in the Kings County Penitentiary, and six (additional to 32 previously reported) occurred on Friday night in the abominable hole which is known as the Kings County Jail. Mayor BOOTH was at work yesterday erecting a vast shed for the reception of the inmates in the Truants' Home. The building is to be finished to-day, and to-morrow the children are to have apartments which are blessed with light and air.

THE OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN,

for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, reported twenty-three cases of cholera which had been verified by the Sanitary Inspectors, as follows:

1. CAROLINE ASHER, a native of Germany, aged 40 years, was taken ill at No. 472 East Houston-street, at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, and died on Saturday morning.

2. CATHARINE MONDAY was taken down with cholera at No. 87 King-street, on Friday evening. No further report had been made at the hour of posting the bulletin yesterday afternoon.

3, 4, 5, 6. At No. 39 Mulberry-street, MARY DOWNEY, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years, died of cholera on Thursday, after twelve hours' illness. On Friday HELENA DOWNEY, aged 17 years, daughter of the foregoing, was taken with cholera and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital, where she died on Saturday morning. On the same day KATE DOWNEY, aged 8 years, was taken with cholera and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital. On Friday evening ELIZA DOWNEY, aged 20 years, also took the poison, and was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital. No report of the condition of these patients had been received at headquarters at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

7. At No. 37 Mulberry-street, (next door to the above,) JOHANNA CONNORS died of cholera at 7 o'clock on Friday evening.

8. MARGARET NASH, of No. 133 Thompson-street, aged 30 years, was taken ill with cholera at 11 P. M. Aug. 2. A Sanitary Inspector sent her to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

9. HENRY HINGLE, a native of Germany, aged 59 years, was taken with cholera at No. 231 Thompson-street at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and when last seen by an Inspector was thought to be improving.

10. JAMES O'NEILL, a native of Ireland, aged 43 years, was taken with cholera at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, and when last seen by an Inspector was in slightly improved condition.

11. ELIZA HALEY, aged 21 years, a native of the United States, was prostrated by cholera on Saturday morning, and at once taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

12. —— MEENEY, aged 6 years, died of cholera at 10 o'clock on Friday evening, in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets. He was sick only six hours.

13. BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER, a native of Germany, aged 54 years, was prostrated by cholera at No. 113 E. Broadway, on Saturday morning. He was sent to the Red House Hospital. The house where this patient was taken is cleanly, well ventilated, on high ground, and properly drained. It is thought that he took the poison elsewhere.

14. MARY WELSH, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, was in collapse from cholera at No. 97 Henry-street, at 10 o'clock on Friday evening. After three days' illness, she died on Saturday morning.

15. GEORGE WALKER, a Canadian, aged 47 years, was taken ill with cholera at No. 82 Mercer-street on Friday night. He was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

16. MARY O'CONNOR, of Seventy-sixth-street, near First-avenue, was taken with cholera at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning was found in full collapse.

17. MARGARET MURPHY, a native of Ireland, aged 20 years, was taken ill of cholera at No. 126 Cherry-street, on Friday night, and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

18. EDDA BANIKER, a child, died of cholera on Friday night, at the intersection of Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

19. ELIZA SULLIVAN, of No. 1 Bridge-street, was taken down by cholera on Saturday morning.

20. ANTON HARTURO, German, aged 40 years, died of cholera on Friday night at No. 90 Greenwich-street, after ten hours' illness.

21. ROBERT SMALL, of Seventy-fourth-street and Broadway, was taken with cholera on Friday afternoon. At last accounts his symptoms were favorable.

22. Daughter of SMALL, Seventy-fourth-street.

23. Daughter of SMALL, Seventy-fourth-street.

Both girls were in the first stage of cholera on Saturday morning, but there were hopes of their recovery.

AT THE BATTERY BARRACKS.

Dr. THOMAS R. POOLEY, of the Battery Barracks Hospital, reported, yesterday morning, thus:

Remaining in hospital	10
Admitted on Friday	8
Discharged, cured	1
Died	4
Number of employes	21
Number of beds for patients	24
Vacant beds	11
Occupied beds	13

In the Red House Hospital, yesterday morning, there were five patients.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The following are the names of patients who died on Ward's Island on Friday: MARIA WOHLERT, 18; ELIZABETH HICKSON, 29; LOUISA SPART, 24; WILHELMINA KEYATH, 32; CARL MEYER, 4; JOHN PRICHE, 8—all Germans. JOHN DUDA, 4 days, United States (moribund.) GEO. SMITH, 20, English, and THOS. G. MATTHEWS, 51, Irish. Total number remaining, 44.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETINS.

1. ARNOLD DEDRICK, aged 37, No. 96 Partition-street. Taken 9 P. M. 1st inst.; has had cramps and diarrhœa ever since. Taken to the cholera hospital.

2. THOMAS CARMODY, aged 2 years, Red Hook. Taken 3 P. M. 1st inst. Died 12 P. M. 2d inst. Vomiting, purging, &c.

3. JAMES GORLAND, aged 10 years, Hamilton-avenue, near Hicks-street. Taken at 7 A. M., on the 2d inst. Vomiting, cramps, &c.; had been eating green apples; in a fair condition when last seen.

4. MICHAEL HUGHES, aged 19 years, No. 15 Mill-street. Taken at 1 A. M., on the 3d inst., with vomiting, purging, cramps, &c. Died the same morning.

5. ALICIA MARIA FITZGERALD, No. 100 Walcott-street. Taken at 2 A. M., on the 3d, with vomiting, purging, cramps, &c. Died 11:40 on the 3d.

6. MARY C. MCNAMARA, aged 39, Van Dyke near Van Brunt-street. Taken at 1 A. M., on the 3d, with vomiting, purging and cramps. In perfect health when she went to bed. Died at 9 o'clock the same morning.

7. JAMES GIBBS, aged 33, residing in Smith-street. Taken on the afternoon of the 24th ult. Was considered convalescent. Died on the 1st inst.

8. ANNA HUGHES, aged 70, residing in 49 Ninth-street. Taken at 4 P. M. on the 3d inst. with vomiting, purging and cramps. Partial collapse. Previous to 5:30 P. M. reacted. Will probably recover.

9. ISAAC TEEPLE, aged 6 years, Bedford-avenue, near De Kalb. Vomiting, purging and cramps; partial collapse. Will probably recover.

10. C. WARD, residing at No. 12 Middagh-street. Diarrhœa for two days. Died at 9:30 A. M. on the 3d inst.

11. JOHN FLOWERS, residing at No. 5 Garibaldi-row, (North First street) taken at 4:30 P. M., on the 2d inst., with vomiting and diarrhœa and cramps; died at 9:30 A. M., on the 3d inst.

12. MARY TRUNTWEEN, aged 58, residing in King-street, near Conover, taken at 4:30 A. M., on the 3d inst., with vomiting, purging and slight cramps; evidently going into a collapse.

13. ELLEN RONAN, aged 11 years, No. 121 Luqueer-street, taken at 11 P. M., on the 1st, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

13. CATHARINE LYNCH, aged 38, residing at No. 1 Luqueer-street, taken at 11 P. M., on the 1st inst., with diarrhœa and vomiting.

15. GERALD FITZGIBBONS, aged 47 years, residing in King-street, near Columbia-street. Found in a state of collapse. Taken at 3 A. M. on the 3d inst., with diarrhœa and cramps. Removed to the Cholera Hospital.

16. EDMUND BOWEN, aged 32, residing in Hicks-street. Died at 9 A. M. on Saturday.

17. —— MCGRATH, aged 60 years, residing at No. 168 Hoyt-street. Taken at 2 A. M. on the 4th inst. with vomiting, purging and cramps. Found dead at 9:30 same day.

18—23. PETER HACKETT, HENRY ST. CLAIR, JAMES ROBINSON, ROBERT FINN, ELIZA CUMMINGS, and JOHN BROWN, were down with cholera, on Saturday morning, in the Raymond-street Jail.

BURIAL PERMITS.

The Burial Permit Book at the Bureau of Records has the following figures:

July 29	59	Aug. 1	132
July 30	101	Aug. 2	108
July 31	110	Aug. 3	101
Saturday, Aug. 4, to 3 P. M.			123
Total			734

REPORTS AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE BULLETIN.

24. Case of cholera in West Twenty-fifth-street.

25. MARY RYAN was found dead in the collapsed stage of cholera at No. 106 East Eleventh-street. She was taken to a hospital.

26. ANNA BISTAKEE was reported at 7 o'clock last evening in collapse, at No. 53 Sixth-street.

Mrs. GEYER was reported sick, of cholera, at No. 125 West Thirty-third-street, at 5:30 last evening.

28. At 7 o'clock last evening JAMES SHIELDS, dwelling in a shanty in Eighty-first-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was reported in collapse.

29. JANE BROWN was found in Charles-street, at about 4 P. M., suffering from violent cramps. Patrolman REILLY took her to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

30. At 5:30 last evening the First Precinct Police found ANN FURLONG sick at No. 67 Greenwich-street, of cholera. She was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

31. JOHN LYNCH was taken down by cholera yesterday afternoon, on board the sloop P'aelena, at the foot of East Forty-sixth-street.

32. A German, whose name was not reported, was prostrated by cholera at No. 125 West Thirty-third-street, and at 9:15 last evening taken to the Red House Hospital.

ALMIRA SIMMONS, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, was taken down by cholera-morbus, last evening, at No. 35 West Thirty-first-street. She, also, was taken to the Red House Hospital.

In all the cases reported above, whether verified as cholera or otherwise, the premises were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as usual.

LATEST FROM OUR BROOKLYN REPORTER.

The cholera returns show an increase yesterday. The fresh cases in the city at large are 17, and the addition of 6 cases in the Raymond-street Jail makes the total number 23 up to noon. Besides the above there were 21 cases in the Penitentiary, of which 5 died up to 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday.

Although the keeper of the penitentiary requested the Justices of the Peace to send no more prisoners to the institution at present, 11 were committed on Friday, and of these 4 were taken down with cholera in a few hours after their arrival.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn for the twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock P. M. 3d inst., was as follows:

Cholera	14
Cholera-infantum and cholera-morbus	9
Other diseases	12
Total	35

This shows an increase of four by cholera from the day before—a decrease of five by cholera morbus and cholera infantum, and a decrease in the total mortality of thirteen.

Mayor BOOTH paid a visit to the Truant Home on Friday and found only three cases, and those of a light character. The patients are likely to recover. The children are stated to be in a very happy state of mind, and apparently not frightened. New wooden buildings are being erected in the vicinity, under the superintendence of the Mayor, who is also doing everything for the safety and comfort of the children.

Nurses, both male and female, are wanted at the Penitentiary. Apply to Supervisor CHESHIRE, rooms of the Board of Health, New Court-house.

THE CAR TICKET TROUBLE.

Public Indignation—Tickets to be Had at Out-of-the-way-Places Only—Rows of Hourly Occurrence and Threats of Suits Against the Companies.

There is considerable feeling among the public at the apparent desire of many of the City Railroad Companies to misinterpret or evade the law which came into action on Wednesday last, and prescribes that they shall dispose of tickets in packages of twenty, at the rate of five and one-eighth cents per ticket and at convenient places.

It appears that for so far but two or three of the lines have tickets to dispose of at all, although the law is precise as to the date of its first action, and even these have them for sale only at their up-town depots, places beyond the convenient reach of at least five-sixths of the traveling public.

Already this state of things has given rise to such disputes between conductors and passengers as to make car-travel anything but comfortable locomotion, these wrangles in several instances developing into rows to the terror of lady passengers and to the disgust of all within hearing. Passengers in several instances have been maltreated by conductors in the passion arising out of these altercations, and out of mistaken ideas of their duty, and several suits against the companies have been threatened. If it be a miserable parsimony which prevents the establishment of accessible depots down town for the sale of tickets, then may the companies find that there may be truth in the apparent paradox that niggardliness may be under certain circumstances an expensive luxury. If it be obstinacy, an unwillingness to meet the long expressed desire of the people to pay the legal fare and no other, this will be found a no less amiable and scarcely more profitable state of mind.

Yesterday, on one of the Third-avenue cars, shortly after its start for up town, the subject of the tickets was freely canvassed among the passengers, and the companies charged with everything but liberality of conduct. Before the conductor went his rounds to collect the fare some eight gentlemen had clubbed together, and when it came their turn to pay presented the conductor with forty-one cents, being the eight five and one-eighth cents legal fare. The conductor, so instructed no doubt, refused the fare, and the result was a row, and a vain effort on the part of the company's representative to eject the passengers in question. The car was hauled up, a policeman called, and his aid given to enforce the ejectment, but without success. On the threat of the policeman to club one of the gentlemen who was more forcible than the others in the expression of his opinions, he drew a pistol and threatened to use it in the event of any abuse of power by the officer.

A crowd gathered round, of course, and an excited one, traffic was stopped on the road and serious annoyance to the neighborhood, which might have culminated in something still more grievous, was the result. The matter ended by the car driving off, whether with or without all its passengers is unknown, nor has it been ascertained whether or not the conductor's book was quite satisfactory to himself and the Company that trip.

This is but one of many such scenes which have occurred since the first of the month, and is instanced to show that not merely confusion and altercation is the result of the Company's inaction, but that even the lives of passengers are endangered in every car so long as the cause exists for these disputes.

When conductors are asked about tickets, the civilest thing they say is, that they don't know anything about them; and it would appear that policemen are too ready with their batons in helping the conductors to carry out the insolence begotten of their ignorance.

At Jefferson Market Police-station, yesterday morning, eight or nine gentlemanly-looking persons, having been locked up over night, were arraigned for assaults upon the Police in the discharge of their duty (?) in these car difficulties. Of course it is imprudent on the part of passengers to endeavor with their weak hands to fight the Police into a knowledge of the law, however aggrieved they may feel for abuse or injury offered to themselves or a fellow-passenger; but reason does not always speak more loud than passion, and even the terrors of a baton before bed-time and the Police Court in the morning are insufficient to deter people of hasty temper, especially if they have right on their side, of giving tangible expression to their opinions.

This kind of thing cannot go on and multiply, as it is sure to do if immediate steps are not taken by the companies to meet the law both in its spirit and its letter. We must not be deprived of that feeling of comparative safety which has hitherto accompanied the traveling public in the City cars. That patient public that, since the imposition of the increased rate of fare, has paid it, knowing that the increase was an unjust one, simply because it was then the law that they should do so, now, when that law has been tempered by justice, will insist that it be respected in every particular by those who, from miserable meanness, bull-headed obstinacy or other motive, would evade it.

WORK OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Superintendent Kennedy's Quarterly Report—Number of Arrests—What They were Made For—Professions and Trades of the Arrested—Amount of Money Stolen or Lost and Recovered—Lost Children—Stray Animals—Educational Status—Social Condition—Places of Nativity.

The report of Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the three months ending July 31, herewith presented to the readers of the TIMES is calculated to impart considerable knowledge as to the nature of the work done by the Metropolitan Police, and its variety.

The arrest pressure appears to have been among persons charged with disorderly conduct, a term which describes a multitude of sins, and those charged with intoxication. The precinct in which the greatest criminal pressure occurred during the quarter was the Fourth, under command of Capt. THORNE, and the Sixth Precinct, under the guardianship of Capt. JORDAN, presents the next claim as regards number. The proportion of females arrested to males is less than one-third, and the total number of arrests made is about as one in 151 of the population of the City, on the basis of the census of 1860. Of the persons arrested, 9,853 were married and 11,767 were unmarried, indicating that single blessedness is not such a comfortable or socially dignified condition as that of those who have assumed the marriage relation. The nativity table shows that only one Asian and one African were arrested for any cause. The great preponderance of arrests appears to have been with the natives of Ireland, numbering no less than 9,876—only 1,668 less than half of the whole number; Americans (born) come next, numbering 7,153, and the Germans next, numbering 3,006. Those who could read and write numbered 17,952; those who could read only, 134, and those who could not do either, 3,534—perhaps the most encouraging feature of the whole report. The importance of people having some trade or profession to which they can apply themselves for support, in the exercise of which they may gain an honest livelihood, is well demonstrated by the fact that no less than 3,576 persons who were arrested, confessed to having no trade or profession. The number of housekeepers arrested was 1,373. Of the persons who appear to have had the widest license to behave as they liked during the last three months, without being arrested by the police, the Sexton's were the most favored, having only one representative in the list. The number of trades or professions (including those given as "no trade") was one hundred and twenty, presenting a vast array of professional and mechanical talent which has been, for more or less time, lost to the community. The Precincts which recovered all the money reported as lost or stolen in them were the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-second Sub-station. The whole amount reported lost or stolen, in all the Precincts, was $399,425 70; of which sum $230,063 32 was recovered, leaving a balance still in the hands of the thieves or finders of $169,362 38. The sum taken from the Station-house lodgers and returned to them was $122,93 94.

The tables presented are abundantly suggestive to all readers, and especially to those who take a deep interest in the well being of society, and who in order to attempt its cure and elevation first search out the causes of the unhappy condition which it is made to assume by the tables here given. One thing is readily suggested, and that is that the Metropolitan Police, if the number of arrests may be taken as a criterion, have worked nobly during the quarter ending July 31. This observation is not gratuitous, but is offered in the knowledge of the fact that during the quarter referred to in the report the Police have performed a large amount of Health Law and Excise Law duty, of which no mention is made in the figures given.

The following are the tables, prepared with great care, and doubtless with precision, by Messrs. VINCENT CLARK and DAVID GROESBECK, clerks at Police Headquarters, and which will be presented by JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent, to the Commissioners at their next meeting:

ARRESTS.

Precinct.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	510	88	598
Second	462	55	517
Third	398	41	439
Fourth	1,109	577	1,686
Fifth	766	237	1,003
Sixth	778	563	1,341
Seventh	512	146	658
Eighth	738	420	1,158
Ninth	245	47	292
Tenth	911	259	1,170
Eleventh	585	105	690
Twelfth	220	24	244
Thirteenth	413	108	521
Fourteenth	503	305	808
Fifteenth	814	344	1,158
Sixteenth	434	133	567
Seventeenth	577	151	728
Eighteenth	501	108	609
Nineteenth	439	77	516
Twentieth	431	114	545
Twenty-first	543	123	666
Twenty-second	418	49	467
Twenty-third	168	39	207
Twenty-fourth	189	—	189
Twenty-fifth	229	50	279
Twenty-sixth	525	22	547
Twenty-seventh	491	127	618
Twenty-eighth	442	96	538
Twenty-ninth	540	175	715
Thirtieth	40	6	46
Thirty-first	41	2	43
Thirty-second	52	5	57
Thirty-second Sub	60	11	71
Court Squad	1,130	631	1,761
Sanitary Squad	51	5	56
Detective Squad	93	19	112
Total	16,358	5,262	21,620

AGES OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
10 to 20 years	2,680	693	3,373
20 to 30 years	6,350	1,975	8,325
30 to 40 years	4,037	1,453	5,490
40 to 50 years	2,174	785	2,959
Over 50 years	1,117	356	1,473
Total	16,358	5,262	21,620

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	7,457	2,396	9,853
Single	8,901	2,866	11,767
Total	16,358	5,262	21,620

OFFENCES.

Name of Offence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempted crime	138	3	141
Accessory to crime	6	1	7
Assault	54	7	61
Assault and battery	1,835	324	2,159
Assault and battery, fel.	182	10	192
Abandonment	79	3	82
Attachment	20	4	24
Arson	6	—	6
Bastardy	40	—	40
Bigamy	3	1	4
Burglary	133	—	133
Contempt of Court	2	—	2
Disorderly conduct	4,570	2,298	6,868
Escaping from prison	42	1	43
Forgery	38	1	39
Fraud	98	10	108
Gambling	81	—	81
Highway robbery	18	—	18
Insanity	115	71	186
Intoxication	3,255	1,256	4,511
Juvenile delinquency	64	16	80
Kidnapping	2	4	
Keeping disorderly house	32	14	46
Larceny grand	434	94	528
Larceny petit	947	333	1,282
Mutiny	12	—	12
Malicious mischief	202	9	211
Murder	8	1	9
Offences against U. S.	57	—	57
Pickpockets	89	16	105
Perjury	9	—	9
Passing bad money	36	2	38
Receiving stolen goods	66	10	76
Robbery	13	—	13
Suspicious persons	478	135	613
Seduction	9	—	9
Truancy	40	14	54
Vagrancy	469	490	959
Violation City Ordinances	867	45	912
Violation State Law	80	5	85
Violation Health Law	174	21	195
Violation Excise Law	1,501	55	1,556
Violation Boat Law	52	—	52
Witnesses	5	3	8
Total	16,358	5,262	21,620

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Artists	28	Lawyers	36
Actors	9	Leather dressers	13
Agents	93	Locksmiths	18
Blacksmiths	178	Merchants	189
Bakers	138	Mechanics	23
Barbers	53	Machinists	178
Boatmen	152	Masons	141
Brokers	53	Musicians	50
Bootblacks	56	Manufacturers	84
Barkeepers	491	Ministers	4
Brewers	17	Milkmen	20
Butchers	225	Milliners	4
Boilermakers	67	Millers	8
Bookbinders	37	Miners	8
Builders	17	Nurses	3
Basketmakers	6	No trade	3,576
Brushmakers	14	Pilots	9
Clerks	801	Polishers	33
Carpenters	326	Painters	251
Cartmen	702	Printers	120
Carriagemakers	21	Plumbers	131
Coachmen	226	Porters	130
Coopers	102	Prostitutes	1,360
Cabinetmakers	51	Physicians	42
Confectioners	17	Policemen	15
Cooks	47	Ropemakers	4
Caulkers	43	Riggers	9
Contractors	57	Ragpickers	8
Conductors	17	Sextons	1
Coppersmiths	12	Seamen	546
Days' work persons	673	Servants	664
Drivers	344	Soldiers	113
Dyers	6	Seamstresses	140
Distillers	4	Sailmakers	36
Dentists	4	Shoemakers	262
Druggists	12	Stonecutters	81
Errand boys	50	Saloonkeepers	1,110
Engineers	46	Shipcarpenters	31
Engravers	24	Shipsmiths	3
Furnituremakers	11	Soapmakers	6
Farmers	60	Storekeepers	21
Fishermen	40	Scholars	100
Foremen	71	Speculators	33
Founders	103	Tobacconists	135
Finishers	24	Tailors	275
Grocers	234	Tinsmiths	70
Gardeners	33	Teachers	29
Glassworkers	22	Tanners	5
Goldbeaters	7	Telegraph operators	6
Gunsmiths	11	Trunkmakers	9
Gamblers	21	Thieves	36
Housekeepers	1,373	Turners	33
Hotelkeepers	21	Upholsterers	41
Hatters	63	U. S. Officers	7
Harnessmakers	54	Venders	453
Hostlers	20	Watchmen	26
Jewelers	55	Washwomen	53
Junkmen	67	Weavers	26
Laborers	3,140	Watchmakers	12
Livery stablers	26	Waiters	161
Total			21,620

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Qualification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Could read and write	14,244	3,708	17,952
Could read only	82	52	134
Could neither read nor write	2,032	1,502	3,534
Total	16,358	5,262	21,620

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Place of Birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States, (white,)	5,247	1,616	6,863
United States, (black,)	203	87	290
Ireland	6,937	2,939	9,876
Germany	2,690	316	3,006
England	563	195	758
Scotland	214	41	255
France	146	19	165
Europe	249	14	263
British Provinces	87	31	118
Asia	1	—	1
Africa	1	—	1
West Indies	17	4	21
South America	3	—	3
Total	16,358	5,262	21,620

INCIDENTAL MATTERS.

Station-house lodgers	22,186
Buildings found open	1,274
Accidents attended to	1,442
Fires attended	240
Animals found astray	680
Lost children recovered	7,472

MONEY RECOVERED.

Precinct.	First Loss.	Recovered.	Total Loss.	Taken from and Return'd to Lodgers.
1	$14,461 00	$11,181 00	$3,280 00	$2,465 90
2	7,045 24	6,062 19	983 05	2,324 70
3	9,696 27	8,094 10	1,602 17	11,289 05
4	9,947 61	7,607 91	2,339 70	11,894 02
5	7,258 36	3,706 31	3,552 05	2,277 47
6	3,344 00	2,306 00	1,038 00	1,083 90
7	7,206 50	4,590 00	2,616 50	680 00
8	8,889 24	3,913 72	4,975 52	7,427 42
9	1,431 30	994 63	436 67	2,794 93
10	5,765 00	992 24	4,772 76	4,706 44
11	5,386 64	4,906 80	479 84	377 53
12	10,830 00	9,695 00	1,135 00	703 14
13	1,633 [illegible]	1,326 15	307 77	987 38
14	3,817 95	1,493 95	2,324 00	3,577 37
15	1,551 12	1,551 12		1,213 50
16	1,078 70	748 50	330 20	4,735 06
17	1,883 27	1,180 27	703 00	720 05
18	5,728 11	5,317 11	411 00	110 52
19	3,552 90	3,552 90		3,003 45
20	7,172 70	5,790 90	1,381 80	3,518 78
21	12,483 60	9,917 35	2,566 25	1,297 80
22	19,880 57	1,840 67	18,040 00	6,437 75
23	2,644 00	2,313 00	331 00	2,872 08
24	2,471 00	2,471 00	....	1,210 86
25	1,092 54	1,092 54	....	276 91
26	46,733 00	46,733 00	....	16,900 00
27	21,210 50	14,440 25	6,770 25	1,460 75
28	2,570 00	2,570 00	....	8,063 44
29	4,340 00	2,787 00	1,553 00	17,570 45
30	3,080 00	3,605 00	75 00	119 50
31	5,729 51	5,729 51		208 24
32	4,600 00	4,600 00		37 60
32, Sub	1,563 58	1,563 58		70 95
Ct. Squad	4,939 50	4,068 50	871 00	....
De. Squad	148,408 00	41,921 15	106,486 85	....
Total	$399,425 70	$230,063 32	$169,362 38	$122,393 94

RUMORED HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Disappearance of a Salesman of a Sugar-Refining Company—From $80,000 to $120,000 Reported as Privately Appropriated.

An evening journal of yesterday is responsible for the following:

"The Wall-street salesman of a large sugar-refining company decamped, it is alleged, on Wednesday last for California. It appears that the party in question, who has been in the employ of the firm for years, has been in the habit of ordering more goods from the refinery than were needed, and shipped the surplus for his own individual account. A few days ago a grocer on the east side of the City purchased a bill of $3,000 on thirty days credit, but the salesman induced him to cash the bill, taking off a discount. When the bill became due a collector was sent from the principal office after the money, when the story came out. On being upbraided by the head buyer and confidential clerk of the company, the salesman begged him not to tell the case to the President, promising to make it good the next day. Instead of doing so, the salesman, however, took a hackney coach, drove to his house, packed a trunk, and without giving any further explanation to his wife than 'good bye, Sis, take care of yourself,' drove off to the steamer. He gave the coach driver an order in his office for the fare, and if that man tells the truth, the salesman is now on his way to California. The salesman leaves a wife and five children behind. The loss is variously estimated at from $80,000 to $120,000, as the defalcations are said to have extended over a period of several years. Other parties in the employ of the Company are said to be implicated. Rumor will have it that the defaulter took $50,000 with him, but no correct idea can be gathered, as all interested are peremptorily refusing positive information."

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM H. CROSBY in the chair. The decease of Mr. RALPH MEAD, one of the managers, was announced, whereupon Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH read the 20th Psalm and offered prayer. Ten new auxiliaries were recognized; one in each of the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Carolina and Missouri, and one in Alabama, one in Georgia and three in Iowa. Communications were received from Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, as to openings for Bible circulation in Italy; from Rev. S. D. DAMON, Honolulu, S. I., sending the journal of distribution of Scriptures; from Rev. Dr. REVEL, Florence, acknowledging the receipt of funds, and as to the progress of the stereotype plates of the Bible at the expense of this Society; from Rev. Dr. BERGNE, London, announcing the desire of the British and Foreign Society to have, according to arrangements, duplicate of the next set of the electro plates of the Arabic Bible that shall be made at the Bible House, with pleasing expressions as to the reception of Rev. Messrs. NOLAN and PHILLIPS, delegates to our Jubilee meeting: from Rev. C. H. DOERING, Berlin, with report of the German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Bible cause. Grants of books were made, amounting to 16,278 volumes. They were chiefly for the Southern States, for freedmen and others, to agents, auxiliaries and committees, to the American Missionary Association, to the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, &c. Beside the volumes specified, other grants in books were made to the amount of $1,305 55. In addition, $500 were granted to the Synod of the Waldensian Church at Florence, for Bible work among the soldiers of Italy. A memorial paper on the death of Mr. RALPH MEAD was adopted. Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH having been elected one of the Corresponding Secretaries of this Society, signified his acceptance of the office.

The New Harlem Abattoirs.

The long-promised Abattoirs at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River, of which it was confidently predicted that they would speedily displace the Seventeenth Ward butchers, have been finished, and are soon to be operated. The Communipaw Abattoir Company also expect soon to open their larger slaughter-houses, at Communipaw, west of Jersey City. They will, of course, slaughter all cattle that may be brought thither over the Western railroads, a railway track running directly into their buildings and connecting them with the entire railway system of the Great West, and thus giving them a very desirable advantage over all possible competitors. The Harlem Abattoirs will take all the cattle from the east side of the Hudson; and as the bulk of the live stock which is now consumed in this market is from the north and east, the stockholders of the Abattoir expect to transact a more extensive business than can be done by any other company. At first they may have to contend with the down-down butchers; but the simplest of the laws of trade will at no distant day give the Abattoirs a monopoly of the slaughtering business, as the reader may readily see from the following brief exhibit: Under the old style of slaughtering animals for human food, the cost has been from $5 to $7 a head. The managers of the Abattoirs propose: 1. to kill and dress an ox for $1; 2. To deliver the meat in perfect condition and proper time, at either Washington Market or Fulton for $1, or at any other place in the City for $1 50; and, 3. To pay every butcher fifty cents more for the animal's hide than he gets under the prevalent mode of slaughtering. The Abattoir folks can afford to do all this; for under their methods they will save, of material which all other butchers waste or throw into the streets to create a pestilence, enough to cover the expense of conducting their business. First, they save all the blood, and turn that into the market; secondly, their machinery expresses all excrement (which is saved in the manure heap) from the intestines, and these being prepared, are sold for chicken feed; third, they work over the hoofs, horns, &c., instead of selling them to glue manufacturers, thus reserving to themselves another source of profit; and, lastly, they will so combine labor in their establishment as to render it doubly productive. The meat from their abattoirs is to be transported in ice-encased barges, in whose holds the temperature shall never exceed forty degrees Fahrenheit, and the barges are to be moored off Fulton and Washington Markets before daybreak every morning.

Can there be any doubt that they will revolutionize the butchering business? Moreover, they will do much toward relieving Broadway and the streets surrounding the two great markets. For when they have taken the business out of the hands of the thousand small butchers there will be so many less butcher-carts to lumber Greenwich, Washington, Vesey, and Fulton-streets every morning. The Abattoir Company will commence operations this week.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A COOK.

Mrs. DORA P. RICHARDS, residing at No. 134 Ninth-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and entered a complaint against her cook, REBECCA CATELY, in which she charged the accused with having stolen one gold watch and chain, a gold pencil, a gold locket and key, three sets of earrings, three sets of sleeve-buttons, one set of studs, two breastpins, three finger-rings, a porte-monnaie containing $50 in United States Treasury notes, and a napkin, the property of herself and husband, valued in the aggregate at $259 25. The burden of the evidence against REBECCA, who was arrested by Officer PITCAIRN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was that a portion of the stolen property was found in her possession when taken into custody. The prisoner, upon being arraigned before the Court, stated that she had taken the napkin, but not to keep it, as she intended to bring it back. She denied having taken any of the other articles. She was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. On being questioned, REBECCA gave her age as 19, her nativity as Ireland.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT RAPE.

EVA BEYER, 25 years of age, a resident of Jersey City, but now temporarily at the House of Detention for Witnesses, made oath yesterday that JOHN HENRY FINNEGAN, who had been arrested by Officer TILMARTIN, of the Ninth Precinct, had, in company with another man, brought her to the foot of Christopher-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, under pretence of showing her a place where she might obtain lodgings. On reaching the wharf the men forced her to enter a boat-house, and there made an indecent assault upon her person, but her screams for help alarmed them, and they both ran off, FINNEGAN being subsequently arrested. The charge of attempted rape was denied by the prisoner. He was committed for trial.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

Officer CARPENTER, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested WARREN BLOXHAM and CHARLES MCLEAN, on a charge of having personated an officer. It appears that the accused went into the house of CAROLINE BARMORE, No. 12 Greene-street, where they kicked up a row, and threatened to whip any one who attempted to interfere with them, at the same time producing an old shield of the "Richmond County Police," proceeded to maltreat the occupants of the house. The proprietress of the house appealed to the officer on post, and the accused were arrested. It is supposed that they went there to extort money. Both BLOXHAM and MCLEAN were remanded for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ATTEMPTED STREET ROBBERY.

A boy named EDWARD B. TIRRELL, about 16 years of age, was walking up the Bowery about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having in his hand a large bank wallet, in which were several bills, letters and other papers, the property of his employers, Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, ROWE & CO., Nos. 14, 15 and 17 Front-street, who are engaged in the provision business. As TIRRELL neared the corner of Canal-street, he was seized by four men, who separated to let him pass between them. One of these men was the notorious JAMES MCDONALD, who was with BARNEY FRIERY when the latter murdered HARRY LAZARUS, and who was sentenced to the State Prison for two years for that offence, and who was only recently pardoned from Sing Sing by the Governor. Another of the gang was recognized as JAMES CASEY, alias Burgess, also a well-known character to the Police, but the remaining members of the gang are as yet unknown. It appears from the statements made by young TIRRELL that as he passed these men one of them struck him a violent blow in the face, CASEY at the same time struck him with a cane, and MCDONALD seized him by the arms and held him fast. Not relishing this treatment, the boy cried for help, when Officer BOHLE, of the Tenth Precinct, ran to his assistance, and succeeded in arresting both MCDONALD and CASEY. MCDONALD at first made a furious attempt to escape, and BURGESS took advantage of this diversion in his favor to slip across the street, but he ran into the arms of a Fourteenth Precinct officer, who secured him. Meanwhile, Officer BOHLE and MCDONALD were engaged in a desperate struggle for the mastery, in which both the combatants received several falls. The locust of the patrolman, however, proved victorious, and MCDONALD was compelled to surrender after a severe but well merited clubbing, his head, when brought into court, presenting a terrible appearance. The officer did not come out entirely scratchless, for his uniform was torn, the buttons wrenched off, and he had lost his hat. Both MCDONALD and CASEY, on being arraigned before the Court, were committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery. As the inference is that they supposed the messenger had a large sum of money in his possession when they attacked him, the charge of attempted robbery might well have been received. Both the prisoners were admitted to bail to answer the charges in the sum of $1,000 and $500 respectively.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

SAMUEL CUMMINGS was arrested yesterday morning by Officer WALSH, of the Fifth Precinct, who found him rambling through the streets in a state of gross intoxication, and in his possession a large knife, which he was using in a threatening manner. On being brought before the Court the officer made a charge against the prisoner for having willfully possessed himself of the knife with a felonious intent. CUMMINGS was remanded for further examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MISSION.—On Friday evening the City Mission held their monthly meeting in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair. There are forty-seven male and female missionaries, through the sickly heat of Summer, day and night, going up and down the stifling alleys, and close courts and crowded tenements, doing good to the souls and bodies of the poor, sick and suffering. A number of these faithful laborers gave brief accounts of their experience and observations, and Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, the Superintendent of Missions, followed with an exhibition of the greatness of the work to be done, the method of working, and the need of increased means and instrumentalities. The statistics of the month's operations show, among others, the following figures: 9,904 missionary visits, 390 meetings, 1,069 persons induced to attend church and missions, 364 children to Sabbath-school, 158 bibles and testaments given, 99 temperance pledges, and 87,545 tracts distributed.

THE LEONARD-STREET BOILER EXPLOSION—ANOTHER DEATH.—MORRIS KLEIN, who was dangerously scalded by the explosion of a boiler in the Sugar-house of Messrs. HARRIS & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 Leonard-street, on the 23d ult., died on Friday night at the New-York Hospital. Coroner GOVER commenced an inquest yesterday, but owing to the absence of some of the jurors the case was postponed until to-morrow. It is understood that the Engineer, PHILIP RYAN, considers himself wholly to blame in not making his appearance in the engine-room at his usual hour. He says he over-slept himself in consequence of the heat. It will be remembered that the wife of deceased, JOHANNA, died during the past week from the effects similar injuries causing the death of MORRIS KLEIN. Deceased was 45 years of age, and a native of Germany.

THE RUTGERS-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—Coroner GOVER yesterday empanneled a jury at No. 357 Madison-street, the residence of DENNIS CUMMINGS, who was severely stabbed in the neck by BENJAMIN MULLENY on Friday morning, the 3d inst., and proceeded to take his ante-mortem statements. The injured man enumerated the facts as already reported in the TIMES, and stated that he gave his assailant no provocation whatever, but that an old grudge had existed between them since Christmas, adding that MULLENY had said afterward "that he would take dirty chances on me." The Jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the Coroner issued a warrant for MULLENY'S arrest. CUMMINGS is 21 years of age, and a native of New-York.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A carman in the employment of BEBE & SON, paper merchants of No. 148 Fulton-street, was thrown from his truck while endeavoring to cross diagonally the railroad track in Tryon-row, and precipitated in such a manner that the wheels passed over his breast, producing internal hemorrhage. He was immediately rendered senseless. Blood flowed profusely from his nostrils. Officer FLEMING, of the Fourth Precinct, ordered a carriage, and had the unfortunate man conveyed to the City Hospital, where he shortly afterward expired. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased was called JOHN, and was supposed to be a native of Ireland. He temporarily supplied the place of one of the regular hands, who was unwell.

THE EXCISE LAW.—Application has been made to Gov. FENTON for an order for a special session of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, to review the action of Recorder HACKETT in relation to the Excise Law. This measure, it is thought, would expedite the final determination of the matter. A reversal by that Court would remove all controversy on that subject, and in another suit would carry the case to the Court of Appeals at its Autumn session. The injunction of Judge CARDOZO would be involved in this matter, as these courts are both of higher jurisdiction.

WOMAN KILLED BY A CIRCULAR SAW.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. G. O'KEEFE, of No. 511 West Forty-fourth-street, was instantly killed in the kindling wood manufactory of HENRY RICE, at No. 363 West Forty-fourth-street, by being caught by the teeth of a circular saw. The body of the unfortunate woman was removed to her late residence, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—Last evening MARY DOWNING was run over by the 5:30 up train of the New-Haven Railroad, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, being so severely injured that death was almost instantaneous. No further particulars could be obtained.

LAW REPORTS.

Another Alleged Counterfeiter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Charles Harper, alias Howard, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit bills.

Lucy Matthews testified as follows: I keep a ladies' and children's clothing store, No. 1,245 Broadway; about the middle of June, a lady called and ordered some things made and gave her name as Howard; she left a deposit; the prisoner came to my store on the 10th of July and said he was Mr. Howard; that he would take the things, and laid down a $100 bill, asking for the change, $14; told him I could not change it; he then gave me three $20 bills on the East River Bank, two $10 of the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, a $5 and a $1 bill; he took the things and went away; I subsequently found that all the bills were counterfeit; shortly after discovering the bills were bad I accidentally saw and recognized Mrs. Harper, alias Howard, and also the prisoner, and had them arrested.

The further examination of the case was postponed till Sept. 4.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions will begin to-morrow, (Monday,) the following being

THE CALENDAR FOR THE DAY.

The People *vs.* Ann Reilly; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Conroy; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Brooks; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* George Corson; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward H. Taylor and A. J. Tuch; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Dougherty; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Doyle; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Christian Koelter; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Christian A. Supp; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Woodis; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Buskins; false pretences.
The People *vs.* John Smith, James Watson and Peter Murphy; burglary.
The People *vs.* Morris Silbertstein; receiving stolen goods.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

COUNTERFEITING A TRADE-MARK.

Daniel Moore, a resident of Williamsburgh, was arraigned on a charge of having counterfeited the trade-mark of Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City. The trade-mark is used in the manufacture of stove polish. It consists of a label on which is printed the words "Dixon's Celebrated Stove Polish." It is alleged that the accused, in partnership with Charles Seabury, was engaged in the manufacture of stove polish, which was put up with an imitation of Mayor Cleveland's label attached. Seabury was first arrested, but subsequently released on condition that Moore should be prosecuted. The Court found the accused guilty and fined him $50.

DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED AND COMPLAINANT FINED.

The case of Kate and Robert Hamilton has been in Court several times. They are charged with being panel thieves, but if an appearance of respectability had anything to say in their behalf, then certainly no Jury would ever convict them. The complainant was one John Martini, who gave his business as a salesman for a commercial house. He had been duly served with a summons to appear and prosecute, but he did not appear. An attachment was then issued for him, but still he could not be found, although the counsel for the defendants said they had seen him in Court that morning. The case went over and was again called up yesterday, when Mr. Martini appeared and gave the following testimony: He said: Last Saturday night a week ago I went to a house in Greene-street with the woman now present; walking along I met her, and I forget now whether I spoke to her or she to me first; at any rate, I accompanied her home by invitation; when in the room a door in the wall suddenly appeared, and as I looked I saw a shadow—it was a man; when he saw that I noticed him he returned, and the door closed, and I saw nothing but a natural wall. Complainant then went on to state that on finding he had been robbed, a man preceded him out of the house, went a short distance from it, returned, and he caused his arrest; then he caused the arrest of the woman, and swore positively that they were the parties. On the trial he said that he thought they were the thieves, and when asked to point them out, he said he would not swear to their identity. It was by dim gaslight that he had seen them, and then he saw them only for a very short time. The defendants were acquitted, but the complainant was fined $25 for refusing to appear to prosecute and, in default of payment, was sent to prison. He said it was hard to be robbed and fined beside.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS OF POLICEMEN.

Thomas and Peter McEwan, father and son, are owners of a dirt cart. They were arraigned yesterday, charged with assaulting a policeman. It seems that a mad ox made a raid in East Nineteenth-street, and finally jumped into the river. His cold bath brought him to his senses, and he permitted a rope to be put around his horn, and himself to be drawn ashore. The difficulty then was to get the ox on dry land. The cart of the defendant, Thomas McEwan, was near the river, and Officers McGaffney and Miller jumped into and took possession of it. The rope that was attached to the bull was attached to the cart, and the horse was ordered to get along. McEwan said the ox would drag his horse into the river, and he told the officers to leave his cart, but they refused to do so. He attempted to push them off, whereupon they clubbed him. Patrick, the father, came to his son's assistance, and joined in the fight, but both were overcame by the officers. The Court, in finding the defendants guilty, and suspending judgment, said that it was the duty of a citizen to submit to the policemen at all times, and if the officers were wrong they could be punished afterward.

RUNNING OVER A LADY.

Michael Casey, the driver of a dirt-cart, was charged with running over and seriously injuring Catharine Hatfield. The accident occurred at the corner of Varick and Spring streets. The lady says she saw the cart half a block before it reached her, and she did her best to get out of the way, but was knocked down by it before she could get to the other side of the crossing. She claimed that the streets were very slippery and that she couldn't get out of the way of danger, although she saw it.

Charles Coleman, a witness, said: I saw this cart; it was driving pretty hard; I saw the horse knock the lady down; the driver did not stop to see what damage he had done; when she was knocked down I took her out of the way of the wheels and prevented her being run over.

The defendant was found guilty and sent to the City Prison for ten days.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

It has been the custom of the Court, in cases of assault and battery, where the complainant sought redress at both civil and criminal suits, to file away the papers of the criminal case until disposition had been made of the civil suit. Yesterday the Court departed from this established precedent in the case of Peter Gillen, who was charged with assaulting Wm. Wagner. The facts in the case as shown by the evidence were as follows: Gillen went into Wagner's house with some friends to have a drink; they became unruly, and were ejected. When outside of the house, Gillen threw a brick at Wagner and hit him in the face. He threw another brick and hit Wagner in the body. When the case was first called, the complainant did not appear to prosecute, and the defendant's counsel said the case had been settled. The Court said no complainant could withdraw his case without the consent of the Court. Counsel said an assault and battery being a misdemeanor and an individual wrong, the complainant had a right to settle it. The Court denied the statement, and ordered an attachment to be issued against complainant. At the opening of the case yesterday, the defendant's counsel moved an indefinite adjournment, on the ground that a civil suit for damages had been commenced against his client. The Court denied the motion for the reason that the civil suit had been commenced after the attachment had been ordered. Complainant said that he was willing to settle the matter for $50. Alderman Walsh said that, knowing Gillen, he had negotiated the matter to a satisfactory settlement, and if time had been given him to get to the bank, the money would have been paid. The defendant was found guilty and fined $50, which he paid.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

John Diamond was charged with assaulting Julia Kinsley. She testified to being struck on the arm and body, particularly the arm in fending off the blows aimed at her head. A Mr. Mills testified to seeing the accused drag the woman through the street by the hair of the head and strike her fourteen or fifteen times with a club. The defendant was found guilty and fined $10.

BEATING A WIFE.

John McDonald pleaded not guilty to beating his wife Ellen. She said they had been married a number of years, and he was beating and abusing her all the time. On this occasion he kicked as well as beat her because she would not live with his mother and sister. The defence on the other hand proved that Mrs. McDonald was a woman of high temper; that McDonald attempted to give his mother a meal of victuals, when Mrs. McDonald threw the victuals out of doors and then attacked her mother-in-law. The accused went to save his mother, when his wife tried to bite off his finger, and he struck her. He was found guilty and fined $10.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of New-York for Liverpool—Mrs. Collett and child, Mrs. Bartholomy, Miss Clark, Miss Bent, Mr. Patterson and son, F. Cyrus, Arnold Kuhne, Jas. Carey, Alexander Smith, J. A. Chadwick, W. Harris, E. P. Kenyon, J. D. Saxby, Eugene Elskamp, Miss Sachneider, Miss Josephine Leroy, Miss Ida Leroy, W. T. Williams, wife and 2 children, R. D. Chamberlain, Jas. A. Duffy, E. Dennington, G. A. Evans, R. Smith, R. P. Percy, wife and child, Mrs. M. Berger and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Klein and son, S. Clarke, R. Bent, F. H. Snider, Jose Cueto, Tumarde Tratzel, T. Trohey, P. Castro Verde, W. O'Brien, Max Leroy and wife, W. B. C. Stamp and wife, D. Brown, M. Shaw, Miss E. Forsyth, Miss McCall, Mrs. Saunders and 2 children, W. Bennett, Mrs. Dillon and child, L. Mason, Mr. McCall, John L. Gray, Joss L. S. Lambley, Geo. Harvey, and others in the steerage.

AUG. 4—*In steamship Fulton for Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Heap and infant, Miss A. Heap, Miss E. Heap, Masters C. & I. Heap, Master B. Bates, Miss K. W. Lyon, Mr. S. E. Lyon, Mrs. J. O. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Barton, Miss E. Barton and nurse, Mr. D. M. Hooker, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Nina Howland, Mr. and Mrs. George Merrill, child and nurse Dr. and Mrs. A. L. S. Main, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Mosely, Miss J. Gould, and Masters F. and J. Gould, Mr. J. A. Walton, Jr., A. B. A. Peyman, P. Lesuer, Mrs. V. Lesuer, Z. Mouvais, Maximilian Schnideberg, W. Anderson, Mme. Hellot, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Abington, child and nurse, Mons. Onla Sachent, Claude Rovanni, E. Dandone, Mr. and Mrs. Couisine, 2 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Montgomery, 2 children and maid, Mr. Ignace and servant, Juan Celossa and son, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alton, Miss A. Alton, Miss Gertie Alton, Chas. Augustine, Miss Bertha Augustine and maid.

AUG. 4—*In steamship Vera Cruz, for Havre*—Capt. Jose Gilburt, A. P. Nobion, Mrs. Noblon and 6 children, New-Orleans; J. Magne, Mrs. S. Magne, P. Magne, Mrs. P. Magne, Miss Magne, New-Orleans; Seymour de Sange, France; Francis S. Ferrill, A. de Veyrieri, New-York; Mrs. Weisse, New-Orleans; Mrs. Fossard, niece and daughter, Matamoras; Victor Poumarat, California; Jules Marrot, France; A. Deuvril, Mrs. Deuvril, San Francisco: James Miller, New-York; Dr. J. J. Claverie, Mrs. Claverie and 2 children, A. Rougean and child, Donaldsonville, La.; Romeo Rubod Hoosmer, Mrs. Mary Meynier, Jacob Schmidt, Newark: F. Andris y Olivar, Lima; Mr. and Mrs. Metzger, Germany; Mr. Lauglet, Mrs. Lauglet, P. Gaillard, A. Boissier, J. B. Barrabe, F. Mavalon, M. Wheeler. Franz Miller, San Francisco; J. Wurst, Germany; Mr. Burguiere, Mrs. Burguiere, France; A. Kuhman, New-York; F. Coney, Mrs. Katherine Goss, France; Mr. Mosseau, Mrs. A. Oval, Mrs. Lecouvre, France; B. Gauthier, A. Dulevy, E. Durand, A. Minier, A. Oger, J. Pellitier, Mrs. Morriat and 3 children—Total, 65.

AUG. 4—*In steamship Louisiana, for Liverpool*—Joseph Tucker, Joseph Golden, Arthur McCartan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Reed, J. Douglas, Mrs. Douglas and child, William Hill, Mrs. Carter, Miss Carter, Master Carter, all of New-York; J. Holmes Grover, Philadelphia; Charles Furst, Liverpool, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Missouri, for Savannah—C. R. Heizmann, E. T. Payne, Wm. McMurray, Thomas Bennett, Mrs. M. A. Jones and child, J. B. Frichesser, Thos. Brown, wife and child, G. W. Goa, Samuel Hoyt, Wm. Johnson, Edward Phillips, Fred'k Morgan, Alf. K. Zaldwin, Samuel Cummings, Mrs. Wm. Holt, Henry Norton, Arthur Collins, C. D. Hunt, Mr. Robinson, Moritz Gumpatrick, Theodore Cook, R. R. Peters, Samuel Hegus, Miss E. G. Robinson, Miss H. Hutson, C. C. Green, A. S. Farver, N. J. Dariell, B. C. H. Eldridge, Henry Milmann, M. H. Jones, H. L. Roberts, B. Chedel, George McGinniss, E. Gaet non, S. R. McIntyre, Henry Adams, Capt. Dubois, Geo. Dewitt, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Merrimack, from New-Orleans—Judge E. T. Fellows, E. W. Huntington, D. D. Kelham, E. C. Dellery, Miss Sampson, Mrs. Bowling, J. T. Douglas and son, A. Rice, H. Kuhne, Mrs. Schwab, Mrs. Schwab and 3 children, L. Simon, L. Jacobs, Mrs. J. Morrison, Mrs. M. A. Carey and son, Mrs. Miller, W. W. Carr, J. Butler, Miss Butler, Capt. Tripp and wife, F. J. Ernley, Rev. R. P. Neyman, M. Keppler, wife and 3 children, J. Harkness, J. Croel, Mrs. G. W. Mason, Capt. W. H. Talbott, W. W. Dunlop, Col. Kipp, A. Sibley, J. E. Ealer, S. W. Fitchett, J. W. Hawthorne, J. Watson, J. Horn, Mary O'Neil, C. M. Simpson, Miss Simpson, J. M. Bonner, A. Townsend, Mr. Fitzgerald, Miss Vizie, S. S. Griffen, E. Smith, M. H. Wilson and wife, Dr. Granger, and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern, N. C.—Wm. Berry, wife and child, D. Cruckendale, C. P. Loomis, W. B. Rich, D. Bayden, Miss Billings, Mrs. W. H. Hallam, J. Rossiter and lady, W. H. Romaine, Miss J. B. Smith, G. B. Ackermann, B. H. Sanford, C. P. Welton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets....... 7 11 | Moon rises...12 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 50 | Gov. Island. 3 39 | Hell Gate.... 5 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Hatteras, Clark, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Louisiana, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Virgin, Cenas, New-Orleans, J. H. Brown & Co.; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., C. Goodspeed; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Gulf Stream, Scandella, Laguayra, Porto Cabello, &c., Smith & Dunning; Sheridan, Bolton, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monterey, Williams, New-Orleans, N. Y. M. S. Co.; Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; E. B. Hale, Hampton, Philadelphia and Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Ships American Congress, Woodward, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Jas. Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Jos. Weir, (Br.,) Fulton, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Vingolf, (Norw.,) Smith, Antwerp, Helmboe & Co.; Charles Brewer, Demot, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; White Wing, (Br.,) Ross, Buenos Ayres, A. Bradshaw; Waldo, Baker, Cow Bay, Brookway & Baker; Anna, (Norw.,) Boexmann, Havre, Holmboe & Co.; Florence Peters, Hooper, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Quindaro, (Br.,) Stanwood, Lingan, Thompson & Hunter; Com. Dupont, Clifford, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; N. M. Haven, Haven, Malaga via Virjo, Spain, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Robert Mowe, (Br.,) Hotchkiss, Barbados, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; A. Horta, Young, Boston, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Time, (Br.,) Manning, Jacksonville, Fla., J. H. Woodhouse & Co.; Frank, (Br.,) Jones, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu; Machias, Upton, Marseilles, Thompson & Hunter; Covadonga, (Br.,) Henry Jacksonville, Y del Valle & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Para and a market, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Rio, (Br.,) Johnson, Sydney, C. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; J. Leighton, Leighton, Jacksonville, J. Moore & Co.; Gardina, (Port.,) De Ounha, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Schooners Glenroy, Murray, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Rio Grande, Bennett, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Billow, Cousins, Salem, Bentley, Smith & Co.; T. C. Lyman, Hill, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Lucy Ames, Flanders, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Caldera, Heath, Valparaiso and Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; Helen, Carroll, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Annie Lewis, Darling, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Clara Montgomery, De Waters, Newbern, N. L. McCready & Co.; Isaac C. Hertz, Gray, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Kate Wentworth, Adams, Lingan, Miller & Houghton; E. G. Sawyer, Keen, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; J. L. Bewley, Lowland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hattie M. Mayo, Salsbury, Boston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Leocadia, Kelley, Salem.

Sloops A. B. Harding, Holmes, Fall River, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Kate Cannon, Johnson, Norwalk, J. & N. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Morehead City, 60 hours, with cotton and naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Tice, New-Orleans July 28, and S. W. Pass 29th, at 8:15 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Marmion, Bearse, Liverpool June 21, with coal to Wachschlager & Palmie. 1st inst., off the South Shoal, spoke schr. J. W. Webster, from Newport, Wales, for New-Haven.

Ship Continental, (of Gibraltar,) Mahlmann, Calcutta March 24, with mdse. to Harbeck & Co. Was 74 ds. to the Cape, 26 to the line, and 31 from the line to New-York.

Ship Emerald Isle, Wood, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. and 178 passengers to B. J. H. Trask, Jr.

Bark Boomerang, (Br.,) Crichton, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Tickler, (Br.,) Friend, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to Napier & Welsford.

Bark Juan F. Pearson, (Argen.,) Lewis, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with wool and hides to master.

Bark Precilia, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Jones, Glasgow 44 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Helena, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Swaine, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to order. Sld. in co. with bark Mary, for New-York.

Bark London, (Pruss.,) Mielordt, Cardiff 61 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had light westerly winds and calms the whole passage.

Bark Joseph Haydn, (Brem.,) Huntsmann, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Monevnick, Gibbs, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Bacon & Russell.

Brig Kate, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Dyer, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie. Aug. 2, in a heavy blow from S., carried away maintopgallant and royal masts.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, Partridge, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to S. & J. C. Burling.

Brig Branch, (Br.,) Card, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Peniston & Co.

Brig Josephine, (of Truro, N. S.,) Forbes, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Independence, (of Arichat, C. B.,) McNitte, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to C. F. Hubert.

Brig Flight, Mitchell, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Stromness, (Br.,) Day, Miragoane 12 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lotus, (Br.,) Trecartin, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mary Lowell, Hilton, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Lingan, with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Brilliant, Stanton, of and from St. Johns, N. F., 13 ds., with oil to order.

Schr. J. M. Marshall, Marshall, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. N. Jones, Huntley, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Willie Lee, Nash, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Laconia, Wilson, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Lamartine, Hill, Saco, with stone.
Schr. Sahwa, Wright, Little River, Me., with spars.
Schr. Farragut, Coggins, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Virginia.
Schr. Bowbin, Randall, Portland.
Schr. Union, Denison, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Alice, Loring, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Vera Cruz, Borussia, Fulton, City of New-York, United Kingdom, Louisiana, Sheridan, Monterey, C. W. Lord, Saragossa.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; brig Nathaniel Stevens, from Philadelphia; Roamer, Rondout; Orozimbo, Elizabethport.

Spoken, &c.

Hemisphere—ship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 1, lat. 40, lon. 67 01.

Hermes—brig, hence for Spanish Main, July 31, lat. 36, lon. 70 30.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT,

And are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE THEIR PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

THIS

POPULAR SKIRT

IS

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED

BY THE

FASHION MAGAZINES

AND

Opinions of the Press

GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

WAREROOMS and OFFICE,

Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS.,

NEW-YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 467, Aug. 4, 1866.

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